

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE.

THE COUNTRY RIOTS.

In our last paper we had regrettably to announce the first outbreak of sad and serious riots in the manufacturing districts. Alas! their turbulence has since swollen into a giant torrent, which, tearing and bursting its furious and misguided way among our northern depots of commerce, has swept down the barriers of citizenship and order, converted the labourer into an anarchist, and assumed all the alarming features of systematic insurrection. The flame of mutiny seems, like the Grecian naphtha, to have spread its lurid mischief over whole districts of excited misery—to have thrown its glare upon the squalid face of starvation, and, with something of the attributes of the dark lantern, to have flung its revealments upon a wretchedness that was fast gathering into crime. Thousands upon thousands of distressed artisans have increased their distresses by foregoing the fruits of work, have repudiated labour, and congregated in field and city with an organized confederacy of purpose, which proves that "bread-want" has not been their only impeller; but that, apart from personal privation, they have been taught politically to brood. They have long been ponderers over the destinies, which they might patiently and peacefully and indurably have borne, if the most cruel of all human agitation had not lent its exasperating malignity, to increase the bitterness of wrong and suffering among the manufacturing poor, and so thrilled them by the awakening of bad passions, that a ferment of the spirit was engendered and kept up, until its yeasty effervescence overboiled the heart of poverty, and broke loose upon society in madness, in vengeance, and in hate. It was not enough that the people should have, as they unquestionably had, too much want and affliction to bear easily; but their brutal and cowardly inciters must needs destroy their endurance with the explosive elements of blood-shedding and bootless revolt.

In other columns of this journal will be found the sickening details of the calamity and disaster to which the agitation we are most earnestly condemning has unfortunately led. The anti-corn-law leaguer and the chartist are, we fear, responsible for the results—responsible, as we think, to their Queen, their country, and their God. We are no partisans; we do not oppose, abstractedly for their peculiar doctrines, either the chartist or the anti-corn-law leaguer; we leave all political opinion; however violent, its fair play; but we despise the infamous diplomacy which would make its game out of the miseries of the people, which would drown the human heart in its interests, and humiliate Christian sympathy into the guilty wretchedness of self. Nothing can more excite our indignant rebuke than the revolutionary and almost sanguinary villainy of the quack preacher of politics, who says, "I have a charter to achieve here, or a corn-law to repeal there, and, now that the people are starving and in tatters, I will convert their rags into banners of rebellion, and their hunger into the sign of blood." Yet this we believe to have been the course that was pursued and is pursuing, furnishing the key, if we are not grievously mistaken, to all the riots and seditions that are disturbing the land.

On the other hand, how deeply do we mourn for, how anxiously do we sympathise with, the poor deluded men who have plunged themselves headlong into these alarming tumults. We cannot shrink from a conviction that they have been dreadfully pressed by the evils of the time—that want and sorrow, and sometimes even injury, have stared them in the face; that the ties of kindred have pulled at their very heartstrings; that wives and children have looked up at them with the craving spirit and the starving eye; that bread has not been crumbled within their threshold, nor fire sparked upon their hearths: in a word, that they have been lean, hungry, wretched, and perhaps oppressed; but still we feel that, with all this grief, they might and would have struggled their way into the sunshine, and gained the relieving influence of better days, if the devilism of the demagogue had not flung darkness upon their hoping and enduring spirits, and lit up the flame of anarchy in the temple of despair!

As it is, the worst signs are upon the political horizon. All

the manufacturing districts are up in arms; at Preston the insurgents have been fired upon, and some of them wounded mortally; troops, guards, artillery, have been poured in upon the shocking scene of insurrection; and there seems to have been a spreading organization of a most formidable and disciplined character, everywhere at a moment's notice, and with a most baffling and unexpected presence springing up in displays of moral and physical power, and indicating predetermined plans of action, and not the loose outbreak of a merely infuriated crowd. There is a mischievous shout, too, of "run for gold"—a direct cry of pressure upon the savings' banks—and every other aggravating horror and inconvenience to which malignant ruffianism can resort. All this is not the wisdom, but the madness, of the people. They can gain nothing by it—they must lose much. They lose labour, wages, sympathy, relief. The insurrections are sure to be put down, and that effectually, even though it be in blood. This is not a country where mere riot among the lower orders can by possibility gain victorious strength or sway. The middle classes—the balancing scales of the community—must in England form the thermometer of any revolution that political fury may

enact; and such class outbreaks as are now disturbing our manufacturing districts will never entail either honour, or triumph, or freedom, upon those who experimentalize with their rash weapons, and arm themselves with their brittle reeds.

Every way, therefore, we lament the dismal occurrences that have transpired, and from which, because they are destitute of social peace and order, even the justification of injury is taken away. Heaven knows that our cause is with the poor, and strongly have we reasoned and remonstrated on their behalf; but we set up JUSTICE and HUMANITY as our household gods, and for neither poor nor rich will we despoil their altars. There is no justice, there is no humanity in the late revolts; and although we rest their blame and guilt more upon the inciters than the enactors of the crime, yet we will not take the part of the latter because we execrate and detest the first. We will stand by the poor with our latest word and breath—proclaim and redress their grievances—sympathising with their sorrows, their suffering, and their wrongs—but never advocate the restlessness of their passions, or palliate the wickedness which sullies the moral dignity of endurance with the stigma of vengeance and the stain of blood.



VIEW OF MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER.

Manchester, the metropolis of manufacture, is, at present, an object of universal and painful anxiety. We have gathered from the events of the day a few detached scenes which may prove interesting to the reader; we had intended also to give a topographical sketch of the place, but the necessity for going into this part of the subject is almost obviated by the engrossing interest attached to the other. A short sketch, however, will be necessary.

Manchester is situated in the hundred of Salford and the county of Lancaster, 168 miles N.W. by N. of London. The parish, which comprises several townships, had in 1773 a population of 13,786, and, in 1831, 270,363, of which there were in the township of Manchester 142,026. From 1801 to the last census in 1831 the population had more than doubled itself; nor has the increase come to a stand. In Pigot's Manchester and Salford Directory, for 1829, were given 34,200 names of resident housekeepers; in that for 1839 above 44,000: in the former the number of streets was 2,740; in the latter 3,620. Under the Reform Act Manchester sends two members to

Parliament. In the first election (1832), contested by five candidates, there were given 9,689 votes; in the election in 1835 four candidates received 9,636 votes.

Under the Municipal Act the borough has a commission of the peace, is divided into fifteen wards, has a mayor (Thomas Potter, Esq., the first mayor), sixteen aldermen, and forty-eight councillors, whom the act empowers to hold a Court of Record for the trial of civil actions, provided the sum or damages sought to be recovered do not exceed twenty pounds. Under the same act the borough has also a commission of the peace and the right of holding quarter sessions.

The town is not distinguished for architectural beauty; its chief streets are occupied with warehouses and shops, the more and the less opulent inhabitants residing, at a greater or less distance from the centre of the town, in dwellings separate from those in which they conduct their business, many of which are spacious and beautiful. There are, however, some objects of architectural interest in Manchester. Under the sanction of Acts of Parliament, much has been done for the improvement of the town, both in convenience and ap-

pearance. Market-street, the chief mart for retail business, was not many years ago a mere lane: it is now a very handsome street. The improvement was completed in 1834, when the total outlay was £232,925. The Manchester Improvement Committee have also judiciously applied the profits of the gas-works, which are in the hands of the Commissioners of Police, to the improvement of the township; £20,057 were thus expended by them in the year 1835. Among the public buildings worthy of notice may be named the chaste portico of the Subscription Library, and the truly classic and handsome Royal Institution, both in Moseley-street, and the hall of the Museum in Peter-street. The Infirmary is a fine building, and has an advantage which is rare in Manchester, namely, that of being in a favourable situation. Several new churches have recently added to the appearance of the out-districts of the town, among which the churches at Pendleton and Hume deserve special mention; but even these are inferior to the beautiful church in the pointed style erected by Mr. Atkinson, architect, near Smedley-lane, Cheetham Hill.

Manchester stands on the south-east bank of the river Irwell, by which it has a communication with the Mersey, Liverpool, and the ocean. It is situated in a district which contains some of the best coal strata of England, a circumstance to which the place is in no small degree indebted for its prosperity. The weekly consumption of coal in the town and neighbourhood is estimated at 26,000 tons, the charge of which is for the factories about 8s. per ton, for private houses 12s. per ton. In 1836, 913,991 tons were brought into Manchester.

Next to the trade and prosperity of the place, the condition of the people is of the greatest importance, and the following description of it by a recent writer contains, we fear, much truth:—"As to the intellectual and moral condition of the working classes, there has doubtless been great exaggeration, but it is equally true that in that condition there is much to deplore. The prevalence of the factory system has broken up the old domestic manufacture, and thereby destroyed old domestic habits; it has also called from every district of the kingdom, and especially from Ireland (there are at least 50,000 Irish in Manchester), masses of people heterogeneous in their character, yet all more or less ignorant and uncultivated and not likely therefore to coalesce speedily into a compact form of civilized existence. Most of them have been much bettered in their circumstances without having found an equal increase of morally improving influences. Children, by the amount of their wages have become independent of their parents; girls have been sent into the mill before they have learnt the rudiments of domestic duty; and mothers, whose presence in their own houses is indispensable, work for twelve hours in the day amid a mass of people, young and old, with whom they have little or no connection, and from whom, in consequence, they can scarcely derive any improvement. It must also be said the atmosphere of the factory is unnatural, and consequently unhealthy; while the degree of heat tends to the premature development of the passions, and, as the least baneful consequence, to early, improper, and improvident marriages. The charges against the factories, of being the scenes of violence and cruelty to children, of extortion against the men, as destructive alike of life and morality, may be considered as gross extravagances or little better than falsehoods; but it is not the less true that neither their moral nor their physical atmosphere is favourable to the well-being of the work-people; that, with some honourable exceptions, the masters are regardless of the comforts and improvements of those whom they employ, and think exclusively of the wealth they can extract from their establishments, and that thus there has arisen on the part of the workmen a feeling of jealousy, of dislike, of sullen discontent, which, added to other depraving influences, makes their moral tone hard, disposed to violence and almost reckless, while their congregating together in masses gives them opportunities of communicating their feelings to one another and of concentrating their power. The system has not been sufficiently long in general operation to afford accurate means of judging of its effect on health and life; it has also been tried in relation to these matters, under favourable circumstances, since there has been a continual influx of fresh population to the mills from rural districts or small towns, and therefore statistical tables cannot furnish any adequate means of forming an opinion; but in relation to children, the wonder is, that any one should have doubted of the injurious influence which it has upon their health, and consequently on their character. As it is, the moral condition of the young, and of the homes whence they come, are in many cases very bad. When the mother is in the factory, the home must be in disorder. When parents subsist on the earnings of their children, as in many instances, the relations of domestic life are subverted; the weak labour, the strong are idle, idleness begets vice, vice is the parent of discontent, and this leads to the use of intoxicating drinks; the parent is moreover punished in the disobedience, if not insolence, which soon manifests itself on the part of the children, who are well aware how much the family depends on their earnings."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The ratifications of the treaty between France and Belgium on the linen duties have been exchanged; the treaty came into operation on Monday last.

The responsible publisher of the *Gazette de France* has been sentenced by the Seine Court of Assizes to a year's imprisonment, and a fine of 12,000 francs (£480), for seditious articles since the Duke of Orleans's death. M. Herbert, the Procureur-General, conducted the prosecution, and in the course of his speech having remarked that he knew of no Henri Cing, M. Mauguin, the Bonapartist Deputy, who defended the *Gazette* in a most able address, replied that there had been legally a Henri Cing, for on the day when the abdication of Charles the Tenth and the Duke of Angouleme took place in favour of Henri Cing, the documents were deposited in the archives of the Chambers, and the election of Louis Philippe on the 7th of August followed subsequently: therefore Henri Cing had existed legally.

The *Debats* refers to the absence of Lord John Russell from the task of reviewing the business of the session, and says "Lord Palmerston is undeniably a very clever man, and one of the most skilful and experienced debaters in Parliament. He excels in making the most of a bad case, and of giving the appearance of success to the most undisputed defeat. Lord Palmerston required all his oratorical dexterity to accomplish his purpose; for, in attacking the policy of his adversaries, he had naturally to defend that for which he was responsible for ten years. The task could not have been in better hands, for if Lord Palmerston has any other quality equal to the fecundity of his resources, it is imperturbable assurance, which is designated by his adversaries by a term much less discreet. Where the most courageous British statesman would lose confidence in the force and future prospects of their country, Lord Palmerston alone would preserve an unchangeable confidence in himself. He fully represents, if not the *justum*, at least the *teneacem propositum vitum*; he speaks of the ruins he has produced in the most quiet manner; and under the blows of the Afghan disaster—of the prolonged war in China—of the disorganization of the Ottoman empire—of the relations between England and America—of the French alliance destroyed—and of the peace compromised in the entire world, Lord Palmerston still finds sufficient assurance to congratulate his opponents on the brilliant legacy he has bequeathed to them, and to magnify quite seriously the glorious results of all the enterprises into which he blindly embarked England. He did this in a very skilful and brilliant and sarcastic speech; but, unfortunately, he had a stronger adversary to reply to him, and Sir Robert Peel's vigorous onslaught must have pretty well calmed the enthusiasm with which the remembrance of

his victories and conquests had inspired the ex-minister for Foreign Affairs."

The Paris journals of Monday contain no facts of importance.

M. Dupin read, on Sunday, his report on the Regency Bill to the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, by whom it was unanimously approved.

According to the *Commerce*, two amendments only will be introduced in the bill. The Regent will be required to take his oath previous to entering on the discharge of his functions, and to renew the oath afterwards before the Chambers, which are to be convoked, not in the three months, but in a delay of forty days, after the demise of the King. Another steam frigate of 450 horse power, the *Ullio*, was launched at Cherbourg, on the 10th instant. Monday (the Feast of the Assumption) was observed as a strict holyday in Paris, and was also the fête of Napoleon. Among the incidents of that day was a procession of the wrecks of the old Imperial Guard to the Invalids, and to the column in the place Vendôme. The 3 per cents were down at the Café Anglais at 78. 65c.

SPAIN.—MADRID, August 7.—These few days past the journals of all shades of politics have published letters from Castile, Austria, Navarre, Murcia, Santander, Catalonia, and even from Galicia, all breathing fears and suspicions of a coming movement, or rather of simultaneous movements, in various parts of the kingdom.

The new Minister of Marine is displaying some activity at Ferrol. The new frigate *Christina*, is nearly ready for sea, and exertions are making to restore the naval artillery to a respectable state, but the want of funds is all sufficient to retard the best-directed efforts.

To day the Queen had three double teeth extracted, to make room for new ones. In the course of the last month the dentist, Don Melchor Ibarroondo, also removed two *colmillos*, or canine teeth, which were each struggling for precedence with their rivals. Her Majesty grows apace, and is growing strong also. She bears these operations admirably. Her attendants wished to postpone the last of the three extractions to day, but she had made up her mind, and begged that all might be finished without delay, for she thought nothing of the pain.

Barcelona was tranquil on the 9th instant. The *Constitucional* of that day publishes a memorial signed by the colonel and all the officers of the regiment of Guadalajara, in which they reprove the sentiments lately expressed by some of their comrades, in favour of the rights of Christina to the Regency, and declare that the liberties and institutions of the country, the constitutional throne of Isabella II., and the Regency of the Duke of Victoria, have not more loyal and strenuous defenders, than the officers of that corps.

PORTUGAL.—The Royal Tar arrived on Saturday morning. Her dates of leaving are, from Gibraltar the 4th, Cadiz the 5th, Lisbon the 8th, Oporto 9th, and Vigo 10th inst.

The treaty with England is looked upon by all classes to be productive of no mutual or partial interest to either country, and as giving the *coup de grâce* to the ruin of the wine trade on the Douro. Some of the amendments, or rather reductions, proposed by the Portuguese commission on the custom-house tariff are truly ridiculous. Articles of no consumption, and which are seldom or ever imported into this country, have been selected as objects of their benevolent contemplation, viz.—*London sticking plaster, tobacco pipes, &c.*

It appears that Senhor Aguilar has demanded, on the part of Spain, from the Portuguese Government, that it shall not allow henceforth deposits of British goods of any description in Elvas or other frontier places, and that it take immediate steps for the carrying into effect this absurd and useless pretension. He has also claimed 32,000 dollars compensation for the Spanish senator and merchant, who was seized by a Portuguese guerilla, taken into Portugal and ransomed by his son.

NAPLES, July 29.—This city lately had a visit from the French fleet, consisting of fourteen sail of the line. The Admiral was much mortified at not being permitted to anchor with all his force off the port, but the regulations, which since the visits of Nelson have been rigorously enforced, are that only four men-of-war shall anchor at any one time. During their stay a ball was given by the Prince de Joinville on board his ship, the *Belle Poule*, which was very elegantly and fashionably attended. During the evening a quarrel arose between two midshipmen, the subject of which was one of the fair daughters of the Princess Pollicastro. They got leave to go ashore the next morning, and took a room in an hotel, where they fought till one of them fell, pierced through the heart.—The news of the death of the Duke of Orleans reached Naples by telegraph, after the Prince de Joinville had sailed, and a steamer was sent out to the fleet to communicate the sad intelligence.—Vesuvius has lately been exhibiting greater activity, which leads us to suppose it probable that there will be an eruption, if not immediately, at least within a few months; this is the more likely from its being now nearly four years since the last eruption.—The railroad between Naples and Castellamare is now finished, and may be truly said to pass over the most beautiful circuit in Europe. It is conducted all the way on the seashore, and the views of Naples, Resina, Torre del Greco, and Del Annunziata and Castellamare are most enchanting.—The English fleet have been long expected here, but they seem very slow in showing themselves either for war or peace. It is now two years since an English man-of-war has shown itself in the bay. The fleet of the King of Naples is preparing to escort his sister to Lisbon, where they are to meet the squadron of the Emperor of Brazil to conduct the Princess to her future husband.—The English church here is in a very low state, as the residents are obliged to pay not only a high rent for the church, but also nearly £300 per annum for the consular residence.

RUSSIA.—It is rumoured that an engagement has taken place between the Russians and Circassians, which ended by the latter taking possession of the fortress of Aboon. Aboon is a basis of operations for the Russians. It is the storehouse to serve a portion of the army, a place of refuge after a retreat, a *tête-du-pont* exceedingly useful to them, both for offence and defence, and neighbourhood. The Circassians may have annoyed the Russians, killed a few of them, and gained what is called a victory; but it is not likely that they should take fortresses at this time of the year, when the Russians are in their full strength, and more ready to do mischief than experience it.

GREECE.—By letters, under date 31st ultimo, it appears that the greatest confusion prevailed in the councils of King Otho, one portion of the Cabinet supporting Russian interests, and the other those of France. The Government had drained the treasury in order to forward 500,000 drachmas to Baron de Rothschild, to pay the interest of the loan, relying on France to advance the additional million necessary to complete the sum required for that purpose. Another earthquake was felt at Calamata on the 12th, which was more violent perhaps than the shock experienced there in April last. The church of St. George, which was remarkable for its beauty and solidity, was destroyed, and two others, with forty or fifty houses, were more or less damaged.

TURKEY.—Constantinople, July 27.—The Austrian steamer from Trebisond, which arrived on Sunday, the 24th, brought no news from Persia. The Tartar had not arrived. Preparations were, however, being made for hostilities, and Riza Kaul Khan, who commands the Persians, had had a skirmish with the Governor of Soliman, and had been worsted. This news, however, merits confirmation. The English and Russian Governments have offered their mediation in the Turco-Persian business, and it will be doubtless accepted. The interests of the Persians in Constantinople are to be confided to Russia, during the period the hostilities from that country menace Turkey. On the morning of the 25th, the announcement was made to the public of the dismissal of his Excellency Arif Pacha, President of the Grand Council of Justice. He is succeeded by his Excellency Raouf Pacha, formerly Grand Vizier. Raouf Pacha yesterday went to the Palace and took his seat.

SYRIA.—A private letter from Beyrouth of the 24th ult. mentions that the British Vice-Consul at Tarsus, Mr. Clapperton, had been ill-treated by some Spahis, but that immediate satisfaction for the offence had been afforded by the Governor. The British Pro-Consul in Jerusalem had quarrelled with the authorities, and the works of the Protestant church had been consequently suspended. Bishop Alexander was confined to his bed from fever.

TURKISH AND RUSSIAN POLITICS IN WALLACHIA.—GALATZ, July 22.—The Imperial Russian Commissioner, Colonel Duhamel, is now on his journey back to St. Petersburg, by the way of Jassy. He arrived at Bucharest without the foreknowledge of the Porte, for the purpose of investigating the causes of the misunderstandings existing between the Prince and his boyards. He is now returning to Russia without having accomplished anything; and the inhabitants of this country heartily congratulate themselves on perceiving in the intervention of Austria and France an application of the July treaty. Therefore, as the Porte has since then been placed under the protection of all the Five Powers, it is hoped there will be a reciprocal control against any preponderance which the one or the other may hope to establish.

REGENCY OF TRIPOLI.—By the arrival of her Majesty's ship

Vernon from Tripoli, we have letters of the 23rd ult. The reign of the new Pacha has commenced favourably, and joy now prevails where disgust and dread were too recently conspicuous. A perfect Englishman at heart, the Pacha caused no small astonishment at his levee, which was held on the 19th for the reception of foreign Consuls and other dignitaries, by receiving them *standing, and tendering his hand* in European fashion. The ready facility, too, with which certain dignitaries, old *friends* of the tyrant Askor Ali, uttered their congratulations, and paid their homage to the new Regent, furnished matter of curious speculation to the Arabs, uninitiated in the mysteries of diplomacy. Colonel Warrington alone commands their esteem by his undeviating firmness.

Egypt.—ALEXANDRIA, July 16.—Orders have recently been given by the Pacha, that henceforward passengers' baggage in Egypt shall pass through without being at all subject to the annoyance or impertinent interference of the Custom-house officers—that all passengers and their baggage arriving by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers from England, shall be landed at the Mahmoudie Canal near the Shouna, without passing, as heretofore, through the city of Alexandria, by which means six hours' time will be gained.

The Alexandria advices of the 26th afford evidence of the Pacha's disposition to promote the overland India passage by the Isthmus of Suez. Private letters of the same date state that the Egyptian fleet was preparing to quit the harbour, for the purpose of exercising its crews at sea. Said Pacha, the new Admiral, had arrived from Zavia at Alexandria, and all the seamen who had been employed in the chiffts of the Pacha were to be on board in the course of five or six days. The Pacha was negotiating a loan of 1,500,000 talaris with some Armenian sarrafs in Constantinople, the proceeds of which were to be applied to the payment of the arrears due to the Government officers. The caravan from Sennar had reached Siut, in Upper Egypt, bringing 1000 slaves of both sexes, and 3000 camels laden with tamarisks, elephants' teeth, gold-dust, gum, &c., from the interior of Africa. Another caravan, coming directly from Darfour, had arrived within 18 days' march of Siut, with 3000 slaves and 6000 camels laden with various goods. The former had stopped at Siut until the customs' officers should repair thither from Cairo, to levy the usual duties, before it could proceed on its journey.

AMERICA.—The Acadia arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, after a voyage of nine days fifteen hours from Halifax, and less than twelve days from Boston. The intelligence contained in these papers is gratifying and important. It removes all doubt as to the settlement of the boundary question, in so far as the parties are concerned, among whom the greatest difficulties to an amicable adjustment might have been expected to arise. Lord Ashburton, on the part of Great Britain, the Commissioners of the State of Maine, and the Delegates of Massachusetts, having been able to concur in an arrangement, which is also sanctioned by the Executive Government of the Union, there seems little reason to apprehend that the Senate of the United States, whose concurrence, according to the American constitution, is essential to the completion of a treaty, will interpose any serious or lasting impediment. Negotiations between Lord Ashburton and the Foreign Secretary of the American Government, with a view to the contemporaneous settlement of all the other questions in dispute, would naturally be carried on *pari passu* those relating to the boundary. We learn from the papers now before us not only that this was the actual course of affairs, but that the former negotiations, as well as the latter, have terminated successfully. That all the existing topics of disputation between Great Britain and the United States are comprehended in the same adjustment, is the more gratifying that it is a circumstance which multiplies the inducement to the American Senate to sanction and ratify what has been done.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Her Majesty's packet Ranger, Lieutenant Turner, with mails from the Brazils, and the Royal Mail Company's steamer, Teviot, Crocker, commander, from Mexico and the West Indies, arrived at Falmouth on Friday last; the former bringing 30 passengers and about £20,000 sterling on freight, and with dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 18th of June, Bahia 23rd ditto, and Pernambuco 6th of July, the days of sailing from those places. By this arrival we learn that disturbances in the province of St. Paulo still continued, and that a fresh insurrection had broken out at Barbacen, in the province of the Minas, to both of which quarters the Government were despatching troops.

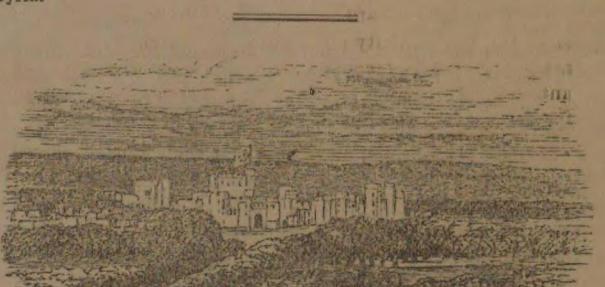
Whilst the Teviot was lying at Havannah, an alarming fire broke out in the waist-room, which threatened the most serious consequences; but, through prompt and great exertions, was fortunately subdued, though not before doing great damage, and to repair which a detention of some days was occasioned.

Santa Anna, the President of Mexico, was said to be aiming at the supreme power, and to further his views, had partially gained over the military, and introduced a new constitution to Congress. These political events had caused much excitement, and had partially suspended trade. The intended hostilities against Texas were, it was said, about to be more vigorously carried on, but by what means is not very clearly apparent.

The *Malta Mail* publishes a very curious document. It is the excommunication, pronounced by the Romish Archbishop of Smyrna, of Mrs. James Whittall, a young Englishwoman, for having embraced the religion of her husband—Protestantism.

Advices from Aden of the 16th of July state that all was quiet, but from the warlike preparations of the Arab tribes an attack on the British Garrison was expected towards the end of the month.

Smyrna letters of the 29th ult. state that the French squadron, under the orders of Admiral de la Susse, sailed on the 28th for Syria.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Saturday.—This morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, walked to Adelaide Lodge. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg and the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, and attended by their suite, took a carriage airing in the Great Park.

In the evening, at six o'clock, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Wharncliffe, Sir James Graham, and Lord Haddington, arrived at the Castle, and waited the arrival of her Majesty, who was out on an airing in the Great Park. Immediately on the return of her Majesty, which was shortly after seven o'clock, a Privy Council was held at the Castle, which was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the above ministers. Mr. Greville attended as clerk of the Council. The Council, after a short deliberation, broke up, and the whole of the members immediately returned to town. The Council was held for the purpose of adopting the most prompt and effective measures for suppressing the riots in Lancashire.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady C. Dundas, and Sir G. Couper, joined the royal dinner party in the evening.

SUNDAY.—Her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg, and the hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, Viscount Jocelyn, Colonel Wyld, and Captain Buckley, left the Castle in carriages, and attended divine service in Cumberland Lodge Chapel this morning. The Rev. Mr. Atkins officiated, and preached an excellent sermon from the 5th chapter of the Second Book of Kings, and the 13th verse.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Lady C. Dundas, attended divine service in the parish church this morning. The Rev. I. Gossett officiated.

MONDAY.—This morning her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg, took walking exercise. In the afternoon the Queen, Prince Albert, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg, attended as usual, rode out in the Park in pony carriages and four.

The Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, attended by Baron Bran-

denstein, took their departure from the Castle this morning, and proceeded to town by the Great Western Railway.

WINDSOR, Wednesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert and the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, attended by the Duchess of Norfolk, breakfasted with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent this day, her Royal Highness's natal day, at Frogmore Lodge. His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen was of the party.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Saturday was the birthday of her Majesty the Queen Dowager. The auspicious event was celebrated at Gopsall Hall, Leicestershire, where her Majesty is staying on a visit to Earl Howe. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar arrived from town to join his august aunt and the royal circle.

GOPSALL HALL, Monday.—The intended visit of Queen Adelaide to Worcester and Malvern Wells is given up, in consequence of the disturbances in the provinces. On her Majesty's route from Gopsall to visit the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter at Burghley, this day week, the royal party had occasion to change horses at Billesdon, a village about ten miles the other side of Leicester, and an incident occurred there of rather a laughable nature. The royal carriage, containing the Queen Dowager and Earls Howe and Denbigh, and the Countess of Shefield, was on the point of having the horses removed, when the notice of her Majesty was called by the appearance of several aged females, with a teapot in one hand, ornamented with ribbons, and a nosegay of flowers in the other, when one of them presented petition to her Majesty, by whom it was attentively perused. The purport of the petition did not transpire to our knowledge, but before the royal carriage drove away, the illustrious visitor deposited a sovereign in each of the teapots, to the agreeable surprise of the "ladies" of Billesdon, who retired amidst the laughter and cheers of the assembled villagers, no doubt highly gratified with the success of their mission, looking a thousand thanks to the "good" Queen Adelaide, of whose benevolence and amiability they had received so princely a proof.

ROYAL VISIT TO PLYMOUTH.—We understand that a special messenger arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday, with instructions to the authorities to prepare the royal yacht, if possible, by Saturday, to convey her Majesty to Plymouth, it being her Majesty's intention to honour with her presence at the Dockyard the launch of the Albion, henceforth to be named the Albert. We are sure that nowhere will our young and gracious Sovereign receive a more zealous and hearty welcome than in the west of England; and that sincere feeling, not less than the stimulus to activity and business which such a visit will occasion, will mark her royal reception in these towns.—*Plymouth Journal* of Thursday.

Sir Robert Peel left Whitehall-gardens on Monday morning, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Villiers, at Osterley Park. It was expected the right hon. bart. would return to town in a few days.

Sir James Graham has postponed his intended visit to the Isle of Wight for a short time; the business of the Home-office requiring the daily attendance of the right hon. bart.

Lord and Lady Beauvale have arrived at Mivart's Hotel, from Germany. Immediately after the arrival of the noble lord, who was for some years ambassador at the court of Vienna, Viscount Melbourne and Viscountess Palmerston waited upon him and his lady. On Saturday the Dowager Lady Holland entertained his lordship and lady at Holland House, a select circle having been invited to join the dinner party.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—Wednesday was the birthday of her Royal Highness, when she completed her 56th year.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the President of the Art-Union of London, attended by Colonel Jones, visited the pictures and other works of art now exhibiting to the subscribers, at the Suffolk-street Gallery, on Saturday last. His Royal Highness was attended through the rooms by the honorary secretary, and expressed great satisfaction. The duke visited the collection again on Tuesday.

KING OF PRUSSIA'S PRESENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The object of art which excites the greatest interest at Berlin at present, is the present which the King of Prussia sends to the Prince of Wales, as a godfather's gift. This gift is a shield, whose material is gold and gems, with every possible resource of ornament which the art of the goldsmith offers. Stuler is the artist, and his graceful inventions for ornaments exceed even those of Schinkel. The gold and gems, however, are secondary to the beautiful designs for the shield, which are by Cornelius, being the first important work he has executed in Berlin. Its form is circular, and the subjects chiefly religious, containing the principal mysteries of the Christian religion.

THE ROYAL STATE LIVERIES.—We understand that it is contemplated to have a new set of state liveries early in the ensuing year. The liveries worn on state occasions by the domestics of the Queen's household were made as far back as 1819 and 1825, and it has been remarked that their appearance denotes them to have seen much "service."

Our readers have, doubtless, seen allusions (originating, we believe, in the *Observer* newspaper) to the loss of some jewels by Lady Augusta Gordon, in which the name of Lady Winchilsea was plainly indicated as having—monstrous as the assertion may appear—abstacted the jewels in question. We have now the best authority for stating that a letter has been written to Lord Winchilsea, by Lady Augusta, withdrawing the charge. It appears that Lord Winchilsea, a long time before, had presented to Lady Winchilsea a bracelet, &c., precisely similar to those lost by Lady Augusta Gordon, and on this statement being made by Lord Winchilsea to Lady Augusta, her ladyship wrote the letter in question. The charge was incredible at first sight, and quite unaccountable; and the issue shows how careful persons ought to be of giving currency to hasty charges, the first impression of which it is sometimes difficult to erase.—*Brighton Gazette*.

The village of Isleworth will be the scene of much festivity on the 25th inst., on the occasion of the marriage of Lord Prudhoe. Dinners will be given to the children of different schools; a rowing-match will take place for a handsome new wherry, presented by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland; other prizes will be given by the inhabitants; and, in the evening, the parishioners will dine together at the Northumberland Arms.

CELEBRATION OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT'S BIRTHDAY AT WINDSOR.—At an early hour yesterday morning the band of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards proceeded from the barracks at Spital, near Windsor, to Frogmore House, and serenaded her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent from the lawn in front of the mansion, commencing with the "Morning Hymn," and concluding with "God Save the Queen."

The annual Bachelor's Revel, to celebrate the birthday of the royal duchess, and in honour of her Majest. 's accession to the throne, took place yesterday, in the Acre, at Windsor, and was attended by several thousands of persons, from all parts of the neighbourhood. A grand dinner took place under a spacious marquee on the ground, and the day passed off, as usual, to the entire gratification of the thousands who were present.



THE CHURCH.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CHURCH AT LUTON, NEAR CHATHAM.—A new church, at Luton, in the parish of Chatham, was consecrated on Saturday last, by the Bishop of Rochester, in the presence of a numerous and highly respectable congregation. His lordship preached a most eloquent sermon, and a collection was made in aid of the building fund.

An ordination held a few days since by the Bishop of Ripon, the following members of Oxford University were admitted into holy orders:—J. C. Bradley, of Queen's College, deacon; G. Lewthwaite, University College, deacon; F. W. Vaux, Magdalen Hall, deacon. And by the Lord Bishop of Bangor:—J. Mackintosh, of Christ Church, deacon; Rev. J. C. Jones, Jesus College, priest.

The Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College have presented

three fellows of their society to the following valuable livings:—The Rev. B. King, to the rectory of St. George's-in-the-East, London; the Rev. D. Vawdry, to the rectory of Stepney, Middlesex; the Rev. G. Casson, to the rectory of Oulde, Northamptonshire. The latter has become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Harrington, on his being elected Principal of the college.

The Hon. and Rev. F. P. Bouverie has presented the Rev. G. F. Deedes, of Wadham College, to the vicarage of Netherbury-with-Beaminster, Dorsetshire.

The Rev. L. S. Clarke, Fellow of New College, has been appointed domestic chaplain to the Earl of Egmont.

Mr. J. W. Macdonald has been elected, from Abingdon school, to a scholarship in Pembroke College.

The following gentlemen, members of Cambridge University, have been appointed,—Rev. Charles Porter, M.A., late Fellow of Caius College, to the rectory of Audhamullen; Rev. J. Browne, M.A., of St. John's College, to the vicarage of Hasby, Lincolnshire; Rev. Edward Duncan Rhodes, B.D., of Sidney College, to the perpetual curacy of Kensington, Bath; Rev. Charles James Wade, M.A., Jesus College, to the rectory of Lower Gravenhurst, Bedfordshire; Rev. Joshua Fawcett, M.A., Trinity College, incumbent of Low Moor, to be domestic chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Dunsany, of Dunsany Castle Ireland.

ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday, the 31st ult., in the Cathedral Church of Ripon, by the Lord Bishop of Ripon:—

Priests.—Thomas Cheadle, B.A., Sidney College. Henry Lewis Distin, B.A., Caius College. James Harris, B.A., Catherine Hall. John William Irving, B.A., Trinity College. Edward Maxwell, M.A., Trinity College.

Deacons.—William Balderton, B.A., St. John's College. John Bickerdyke, B.A., Trinity College. John Buckham, B.A., St. John's College. Charles Chambers, B.A., Emmanuel College.

The Lord Bishop of Chichester has been pleased to appoint the Rev. H. P. Haughton, B.A., curate of Worthing, Sussex, to the incumbency of Flimwell, in the same county.

The incumbency of Wilton, vacant by the appointment of the Rev. Daniel Vawdry to the rectory of Stepney, has been conferred on the Rev. George Gibbons, late curate of Weaverham, Northwick.

The Earl of Stair has appointed the Rev. M. Heron Maxwell to be one of his lordship's domestic chaplains.

The Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man has instituted the Rev. William Kermode, M.A., to the incumbency of Ramsey, Isle of Man.

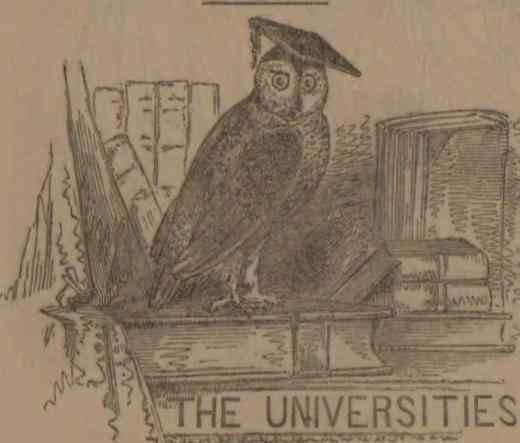
The Rev. George Elton, S.C.L., has been licensed by the Bishop of Worcester to the curacy of St. Nicholas Church, Worcester, on the nomination of the Rev. H. J. Stevenson.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich has instituted the Rev. Edward Edwards, M.A., to the vicarage of East Winch, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Rev. G. E. Kent.

The Rev. George Lancaster, of St. Bee's College, Cumberland, has been licensed by the Bishop of Chester to the perpetual curacy of Aughton, Lancashire.

The Rev. F. Augustus Vincent has been appointed to the ministry of St. Matthew's Church, Jersey.

The Bishop of Llandaff has announced his intention of holding a general ordination in the cathedral church of his diocese on Sunday, September 18. On the following Sunday, September 25, ordinations will be held at their respective cathedrals by the Bishops of Salisbury, Lincoln, Carlisle, Peterborough, and Exeter.



OXFORD, Aug. 13.—The anniversary of the foundation of Queen's College is on Monday next. This college was founded by Robert Eglesfield, confessor to Philippa, Queen of Edward III. (from whom it takes its name), in 1340, for a provost and twelve fellows (since increased to sixteen), for natives of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 13.—The Rev. Master of Trinity has accepted an invitation to a public dinner in his native town of Lancaster, to be given next month.



SAILING MATCH.—ARUNDEL YACHT CLUB.

The annual below-bridge-match, for a handsome silver cup and cover, and by the members of this highly-respectable club, took place on Monday. The following had been entered to contend:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.	Colours.
Dauntless	7	Mr. T. Edwards	Blue, with red cross.
Bermudian Maid	7	Mr. H. Bailes	Red over white.
Rocket	6	Mr. Stanton	Red over white.
Briton	7	Mr. J. Gardner	Blue.

The Briton and Dauntless from the first moment of entering divided the interest; and, although the other two are very excellent boats, they neither came to the starting-place, leaving the first-mentioned pair to dispute the honour of the day. The wind blew from the east a gentle air, with an occasional calm, deficient in strength to test the power of boats to any great extent. The club officers were accommodated with a view of the match on board the Brilliant, which accompanied the race throughout, and at eleven in the morning the Dauntless and Briton were in readiness, facing the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, to sail thence to Greenhithe and back. The start took place at a quarter past eleven, and both were in trim at the same moment. The Dauntless took the lead, and kept it, arriving at Greenhithe at eight minutes to three, and her opponent at seven minutes after three. In the running up, the Dauntless still held her position, and won the race by nine minutes.

ARCHERY.

The woodmen of the Forest of Arden held their grand annual wardmote during the past week.

On Monday, the 8th inst., the Master Forester's Gold Medal, and the Senior Verderer's Silver Medal, were shot for, at 100 yards, when the former was won by the Rev. Joseph Webster, and the latter by Charles Harding, Esq.; the Rev. T. C. Adams being Lieutenant of the Target.

On Wednesday, the 10th inst., the Silver Arrow was contended for, at nine score yards, and won by the Honourable and Reverend Charles Finch. Miss Wolferstone having drawn the winner's number, received a small ornamental gold arrow.

A sweepstakes between ten of the woodmen, at the same distance, then followed, when Captain Dilke, R.N., and the Rev. C. Coker Beck having gained the same number of ends, the tie was shot off, and won by the latter.

On Friday, the 12th inst., the Silver Bugle Horn of Arden was shot for at eleven score yards. After a keen contest of eleven ends, the prize was won by the Rev. C. Coker Beck. Miss J. J. Beck having

drawn the winner's number, received a small gold ornamental bugle horn.

In the evening, the Woodmen resumed target shooting at 100 yards, and the ladies at 60 yards. At the conclusion, the Rev. C. Coker Beck was declared Captain of Numbers, and as such, received the Gold Digbeau Medal, "Optime Merenti"; and the Rev. T. C. Adams, as Lieutenant of Numbers, received the Silver Digbeau, "Bene Merenti."

The first ladies' prize, a handsome gold collar necklace, with turquoise, for the greatest number of hits, was adjudged to Miss Caroline Beck; and the second, a beautiful engraved gold brooch, to Mrs. H. Biddulph, for the hit nearest the centre.

Many of the neighbouring nobility and gentry, as well as strangers, were present; among whom were—The Warden, the Earl of Aylesford, the Countess of Aylesford, Ladies Augusta and Sarah Finch, Lord Guernsey, the Hon. Charles and Daniel Finch, the Rev. Charles and Lady Charlotte Palmer, Lady Harriet Ferrars, Mr. Joseph and Lady Elizabeth Boulbee, Lady Sykes, Lord Lascelles, the Hon. General Finch and the Hon. Colonel Finch, Viscount and Viscountess Lifford and the Hon. Misses Hewitt, Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart., Messrs. Robert Peel, Ferrars, Newdigate, Dugdale, M.P., &c.

The band of the regiment of Warwickshire Yeomanry was on the ground each day, and Elston's Leamington Quadrille Band attended at the Forest Hall on Wednesday and Friday, when the merry dance was kept up with each evening w.th much spirit and hilarity.



ANGLING.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Although the roach holds but a humble place amongst fish, yet I do not think him unworthy of notice, as he affords excellent sport to a very numerous class of anglers, and requires considerable care and skill to fish for him with success. He is a handsome-shaped fish, having fins of a beautiful bright red, eyes of a deep gold colour, tinged with red. His size varies from three ounces to a pound and a half, above which weight he is seldom taken. He spawns in May, is in season again in July, and continues so until the end of the year, when he is far from being a bad fish for the table, if cooked within two or three hours after he is taken out of the water. He is found in most rivers in England, although not so much in those in which trout delight, the water generally being too cold for him. In ponds they thrive well; and no fish is so good to stock those in which pike and perch are intended to be kept, as they multiply very rapidly, and afford an excellent supply of food. After the spawning season, you will always find them in the deepest water, both in the pond and river. In the river, I like to fish for him where there is just a perceptible current, plenty of depth of water, say not less than three feet, close to the bank; and if the bank is covered with sedges, so much the better, as they will serve to hide you from his view. I should recommend the roach fisher, if he wishes to take large fish, to seat himself quietly, as much out of sight as the situation he fixes on renders it possible, to avoid walking about near the side, to pursue the following directions, and I have no doubt, if it be possible to take them, he will be able to give a good account of them, both as to the number and size. Let your rod be small and light (the fly-rod, with an extra top, shorter and stiffer will do), fitted with a small reel two or three inches from the bottom; and a line made of very fine silk, the nearer the colour of the water the better; a gut bottom from two to three yards long, tapering down to the hook to the fineness of a single hair (some use hair bottoms, but gut ones may be produced with a little trouble quite as fine, and much stronger); your hook a No. 12, Limerick bend, made of very fine wire; float a common goose-quill, the feather part cut off, and a loop of wire inserted for the line to pass through at the bottom, and fastened in the usual way with keeper at the top. These floats are much more buoyant than when plugged with wood in the common way, and will carry six No. 5 shot. Let one be fixed about six inches from the hook, and the remainder at least a foot higher up. These will make the float stand on end in the water, and the least "nibble" will be perceptible. Always plumb the depth before you begin to fish, and let your bait swim as near the bottom as possible. With regard to baits, I have always found the two best that can be used are common brewer's grains, and paste made of white bread. The former is not only good for the hook, but is a most excellent ground-bait. Throw in a handful or two before you begin to fish, and every few minutes keep scattering in a very small quantity, taking care not to throw in any whole ones, as those you must pick out for baits. For paste take a piece of bread, and as you want your baits take off a small piece, and work it between your thumb and finger till it is of a proper consistency, then put on a piece about as big as a small pea. Bread makes an excellent ground-bait when you are fishing with paste. Chew a small quantity occasionally, and throw it in when you are fishing; it will sink, and keep wasting down the stream, and will not fail to attract the fish. Maggots and small worms are also a good bait for roach. You must use a short line, keeping your float as much under the point of your rod as possible; and be very quick in striking when you perceive you have a bite. A good roach will mostly give you plenty of notice before you should strike, as he generally nibbles once or twice, and then bites fair. Then is your time, and the sooner the better. Roach will also take the artificial fly, but not quite on the surface of the water. The red and black palmer and the common house-fly are the best you can use, and these when there is a little fresh on the water.

THE DACE.

Is angled for in a similar manner to the roach. Their habits are very similar, although they do not grow so large, a dace of half-a-pound being a good sized fish. They are not found in such deep water. The edge of a deep hole, where there is a stream, is the best place to fish for a dace; and on the shallows in summer and autumn they will afford capital sport to the fly-fisher, using the same flies as directed for roach. You will often take two at a time when they are in the humour for rising; and if you can get to the right place, may fill your basket in two or three hours. They are reckoned better fish for eating than the roach, but must be cooked as soon after they are caught as possible.

A DISCIPLE OF IZAAK WALTON.

TEMPERANCE IN HANOVER.—We learn from Osnabruck, in the kingdom of Hanover, that temperance societies have increased there to such an extent, that the revenue derived from the duty upon brandy, for the last year, is 36,000 crowns less than in the preceding year.

ANOTHER INTRUDER AT THE PALACE.—There has been another intruder in Windsor Castle. About nine o'clock on Monday night, as Mr. Taylor, one of her Majesty's pages, was passing through the grand entrance hall, he discovered on one of the benches near to the fireplace a person dressed in a fust

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. VII.



ST. DUNSTAN'S-IN-THE-WEST.

Close to Temple-bar, on the city side of that structure, stands the church of St. Dunstan; not the building on whose well-blackened front the passer-by, especially if from the country, was wont to pause and gaze, attracted by the sight of the two large figures that once stood beside the clock and struck the hours with their clubs. Often have we passed the knot of freshly-imported rusticity, or that still more curious class whose profit was derived from the former, whose fingers were exploring in one direction while the eyes of the unvarying stranger were gazing in another. But both cause and consequence have vanished; now the church front presents nothing to arrest the steps of the passer-by. The clock in the steeple is a mere every-day dial, and to the unimaginative pedestrian it is like the "yellow primrose" of Wordsworth—it is a clock, "and it is nothing more." The widened pavement and the less obstructed way must, we suppose, be accepted as the compensations for the loss of the "old curiosities," which now adorn, we believe, the gardens of the Marquis of Hertford, by whom they were purchased when dislodged from their ancient position.

St. Dunstan, to whom the church is dedicated, is one of the most celebrated saints of the calendar. He was of noble family, and was born in 925, at Glastonbury, where he received his earliest education. He mixed for some years with the occupations of the court of Athelstan, but being disgusted, for some unknown reason, with secular pursuits, he returned to Glastonbury, and resumed the life of a monk, practising all the austerities of the monastic life with extraordinary rigour. He obtained a widely spread reputation for sanctity; but there seems reason to believe that his mind was somewhat affected. The well-known story of his taking the devil by the nose with a pair of red-hot pincers was, probably, nothing more than a delusion which, believing himself, was received with general belief by others. There is much less doubt on another point, namely, that he was a man of extraordinary talents; and so great was the reputation he acquired that, after having been for some years in retirement, he was called again into the world, and, in 948, Edred, the successor of Edmund, gave over his conscience, his treasures, his authority, to the exclusive and entire control of Dunstan. From this time forth his career was that of an able and ambitious churchman, bending all his energies to the aggrandisement of the authority of the church. He met with some opposition from the nobles, but was so strongly supported by the Pope, that he was able to set them at defiance, and to carry out his plans to their utmost extent. During the reigns of Edgar, Edwy, and Edward, he maintained his power, but, on the accession of Ethelred, his influence declined, and he is said to have died of vexation in May, 988.



SHELFORD CHURCH.

In this quiet "corner" of our fair isle lies buried one of those whose names have become universal, as the equivalents of certain qualities which those who bore them possessed, or were supposed to possess. In English "Chesterfield" and "Politeness" are synonymous; perhaps we should rather say were so, for, since his once celebrated letters to his son were published, the ideas of the world on this subject have undergone considerable change. But, whatever their value may

have been, we fancy they are now rather talked of than read; and their courtly author here rests, free from the anxiety of being a model of good breeding. Death was a guest that even he could not bow to the door, and dismiss with the cool politesse of the *ancien régime*. The fabric is larger than most village churches, and contains nearly equal portions of the three styles of English architecture. The tower is of a late style, and has a heavy solemnity in its appearance, it being wider than the nave. The aisles, which form the decorated part of this church, are of the best possible date, although by no means an expensive example. Only four windows out of eight contain their tracery; and each of these is of a different design to the other, causing a pleasing effect, and adding testimony to this prolific style of architecture, which is now being revived, and which we hope will have the strongest support. The early English and chancel part projects easterly from the nave four windows, but has lost much of its effect from having had its former roof taken off, and a low-pitched one placed on instead of it. The large unsightly east window contrasts but badly with the slender lights of the side walls. The tower is made useful by being the receptacle for the clock and five well-toned bells. Altogether there are many tablets to different branches of the Stanhope family, but none of any great merit. There is one though to Lady Georgiana West, by the late Sir Francis Chantrey, in 1825; the principal figure is a female weeping, which fully shows the grief at death, and must draw forth the praise of the great sculptor by whose hand it was executed. There is no monument at all to the polite Chesterfield, before mentioned, in this church. In the chancel is a monument to Sir Michael Stanhope, who was a great character in the reigns of Henry the Eighth and Queen Elizabeth. Shelford is about five miles from Nottingham. The probability is that the tower lost its pinnacles and the windows their tracery during the civil wars, for we find Col. P. Stanhope was slain and many of his men killed at Shelford.



THE FASHION.

Paris, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, August 16, 1842.
Mon cher Monsieur,—In preference to mourning suits, which are but little suited to the taste of your fair readers, I send you this week what cannot fail to be interesting to all—a vivid portraiture of the young and beautiful Fanny Beaulieu, in her wedding dress, as she stood by my side on Tuesday last. The whole costume you will perceive is characterised by that graceful simplicity which is becoming every day more and more prevalent in the taste of French fashionables. The dress is of mousseline d'Inde, of the lightest fabric, adorned—the French call it "furnished" (*garnie*)—with small plaits or tucks, and *entredeux* of lace let in between. The body is trimmed also with plaits and is fitted on like a corset; the sleeve fits close to the arm and comes about three parts down to the elbow; the dress it will be noticed is rather higher on the shoulders; but whether this style was considered more suitable to the modest blushes of a bride than the costume of our more dashing *élégante* is a question I shall not venture to decide, though I may be pardoned a little *badinage* in making the observation, that our rulers of fashion seem to consider it indispensable that a certain portion in length of the female form should always be visible; thus when the skirts are worn long the bust is more fully shown, and *vice versa*. But to return to the wedding dress. The hair is put up in Grecian braids, disposed so as to form a coronet; and these braids terminate in ringlets slightly frizzed out, which fall down and stand out from the cheek, thus giving an expression of fulness and an oval appearance to the face, which the past fashion tended to destroy. A wreath of blush roses supersedes the usual orange flowers, and a veil passing through the hair and descending from the back of the head completes the wedding dress. The gloves are the usual gauntlets, so much the mode for the last three months; Fanny wore them plain, but it is not unusual to go to great expense in these as well as in velvet mittens; on which embroidery, bands of silver cord, and bouquets, not of flowers only but pearls and even diamonds, are not unfrequently seen. We have nothing new at present, but I expect the autumn fashions will be out shortly, and our most distinguished milliners have already set their invention on the rack to discover a new article, something between a cloak, a tippet, and a spencer, with which they intend to supersede the cardinals and *camails* which have had such a run during the summer season.

JULIE.

THE PACHA OF EGYPT.—We read in a letter from Alexandria, July 22nd, published by the *Augsburg Gazette*—“The Pacha has just authorised Captain Engledrie, not only to repair the road between this place and Suez, but also to realise the project of a Steam Navigation Company for the transit trade. He is to build at Suez, at the cost of the Pacha, a large hotel for the accommodation of travellers, and warehouses for the reception of goods. The Pacha proposes also to establish a steam-boat communication between Alexandria and Constantinople.” The same letter states that since the arrival of the English bishop at Jerusalem several Jews have embraced the Protestant religion.

The town of Knittelfel, in Styria, was on the 26th ult., so dreadfully ravaged by a fire, that 56 houses and 60 farm buildings were entirely consumed, and six persons lost their lives.

A fire broke out at Lugos, in Hungary, on the 21st ult., which destroyed the town-hall, the church, and more than 300 houses.



LITERATURE.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON. By JOHN FISHER MURRAY. Parts I. to IV. 8vo. With Illustrations. London and Edinburgh, 1842. Blackwood and Sons.

This is a publication of remarkable interest and beauty, which we have only yet had the opportunity hastily to scan, but which we have found abounding in such attraction, literary and pictorial, as ought to induce its popularity. The theme treated is on all accounts a most fertile one. The suburbs of London—the places of holiday resort of our dense throngs of citizens—the pleasure-haunts of our aristocracy, and “spots of green” beyond the noise and bustle of metropolitan existence—have grown into an interest which surpasses that which we attach even to the churches, monuments, and palaces of lordly London itself. It is to the places that skirt the town—either in “lap of green” or upon the banks of the silver river—that we rush for natural recreation, and seek for poetry and peace; or, if these be too romantic and ideal for the ordinary reader, then we may plunge into the actual, and remind him that it is in the suburbs that men dine and drink with gusto and enjoyment, and that white-bait and cold punch are bootless upon the appetite unless the scenery of some beautiful environ is glowing in its sunny freshness in the vicinity of the goblet and the dish. It has been well said by Mr. Murray, the accomplished author of the work before us, that the environs of London, from whatever quarter you approach them, abound in loveliness.

The breezy downs and heaths of Surrey—the forest glades and far-spreading meads of Essex—the blossom-bearing hills and richly-cultivated vales of Kent—the fair seats and noble demesnes of the metropolitan county—Thames and his tributary streams—afford an inexhaustible store of pleasure to the explorer; disclosing, from a thousand points of view, beauties, varied, contrasted, and pleasing, in every variety.

Nor has the hand of man been wanting here, to educate, accomplish, and adorn, what nature so liberally bestows. Art and taste have been busy in every quarter of our environs: boundless wealth has been lavished, from age to age, in seconding the efforts of nature, or in compensating for the partial distribution of her favours.

But still higher attractions may our environs justly claim. We find in them the favourite retreats of poets, statesmen, warriors, heroes, kings. They possess attractions with which mind is associated—attractions of classic ground: rambling along the pleasant shores of the river Lea, in the footsteps of Izaak Walton; hunting the shades of Twickenham, made classic by the muse of Pope; in the towers of Hampton, contemplating the rise and fall of Wolsey; pursuing, from the venerable halls of Eton, through future life, the career of men illustrious in our annals; musing among the royal retreats of Windsor; everywhere we find, not merely enjoyment in contemplating the present, but matter of instruction in the historical personages and events associated with the past. While exploring palaces, cathedrals, monuments, halls, we study, in a recreative way, the history of our country.

To the attractions which thus seem to present themselves in every quarter of the circle which confines the metropolis, it is the design of the work before us to give vivid and palpable illustration, and for this purpose our best artists and wood-engravers have been employed upon a series of embellishments to which we can afford almost unqualified praise. The writing which accompanies this is written in a poetical spirit, with a flowing and familiar style, and the *ensemble* of the production thus affords the reader an unquestioned gratification. The work, too, assumes all the usefulness of a guide-book, and thus blends the *utile* with the *dulce* in no ordinary degree. The parts, as far as they have gone, take in a large range of subjects, comprising all the objects of interest which present themselves in the excursion to Richmond by the Thames; the land outlet through Kensington to Twickenham; then Strawberry Hill, Teddington, and Hampton Court, with Wimbledon, Thames Ditton, Sunbury, Walton, Chertsey, Staines, and, in fact, all the loveliest spots that gem the landscapes round the metropolis. It is our purpose, in a future number, more minutely to examine the work; but, for the present, we must be content to avail ourselves of a few extracts. Let us open with a notice of the picturesque village of Putney.

PUTNEY.

“This pleasant village, from its situation a place of considerable intercourse, and from its agreeable air and proximity to the river, a favourite place of resort for the citizens, has had the honour of producing two eminent statesmen. West, Bishop of Ely, a favourite ambassador of Henry VIII., an eminent scholar, and magnificent in his way of living, keeping in his house a hundred servants; to fifty of whom he gave four marks wages, to the other fifty forty shillings, allowing every one four yards of cloth for his winter livery, and three yards and a half for his summer livery. Bishop West was buried in Ely Cathedral.

Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, was the son of a blacksmith of Putney. The place of his birth is yet pointed out by a tradition, which is in some measure confirmed by a survey of Wimbledon manor taken in 1617, describing the spot as ‘an ancient cottage, called the Smith’s shop, lying west of the highway leading from Richmond to Wandsworth, being the sign of the Anchor.’ It is remarkable, that among the numerous possessions which this eminent statesman acquired during his prosperity may be reckoned the manor of the place where he was born. The striking features of his history, his introduction at court by Wolsey, his sudden rise, the active part he took in the Reformation, and his subsequent disgrace and fall, are well known. His master Wolsey, to whose power he succeeded, was going up Putney Hill, on his road to Esher, when he was overtaken by Norris, who there presented him with a ring, as a token of the continuance of his Majesty’s favour. Stowe declares that, ‘when the cardinal had heard Master Norris report these good and comfortable words of the King, he quickly lighted from his mule all alone, as though he had been the youngest of his men, and incontinently kneeled down in the dirt upon both his knees, holding up his hands for joy of the King’s most comfortable message. Master Norris lighted also, espousing him so soon upon his knees, and kneeled by him, and took him up in his arms, and asked him how he did, calling upon him to credit his message.’ ‘Master Norris,’ quoth the cardinal, ‘when I consider the joyful news that you have brought to me, I could do no less than greatly rejoice. Every word pierces so my heart, that the sudden joy surmounted my memory, having no regard or respect to the place; but I thought it my duty, that in the same place where I received this comfort, to laud and praise God upon my knees, and most humbly to render unto my sovereign lord my most hearty thanks for the same.’

Queen Elizabeth frequently visited the house of a Mr. Lacey, citizen and clothworker, at Putney, staying sometimes two or three nights. The courtesy shown by this great Queen to eminent citizens of London appears to have been very great, and was equally wise and politic.

"During the civil war in 1647, Cromwell established his headquarters here, for the double purpose of overawing the king, then at Hampton, and the Parliament. Fairfax, Ireton, Fleetwood, and Colonel Rich, had quarters in the town. These worthies held their councils in the church, sitting with their hats on round the communion table, here entertaining fanatic preachers, native and foreign, and dividing their time between plotting treason and singing psalms. The church is a handsome structure, with a stone tower; to the east of the south aisle is a little chapel built by Bishop West, the roof adorned with rich Gothic tracery, interspersed with the bishop's arms, and the initials of his name."

GATE TO PRIVATE GARDEN, HAMPTON COURT.

"A little beyond the south-eastern angle of the garden front, a gate, generally closed, but which will be speedily opened upon the summons of the bell, leads into the private garden, without seeing which none can say they have explored all the beauties of Hampton Court. Evelyn alludes to these gardens: 'In the garden is a rich and noble fountain, with syrens' statues, cast in copper by Fanelli, but no plenty of water. The cradle-work of horn-beam in the garden is very remarkable for the perplexed twining of the trees. There is a parterre which they call Paradise, in which is a pretty banqueting-house set over a cave or cellar. All these gardens might be exceedingly improved, as being too narrow for such a place.'

"There are some very fine holly trees in these gardens, with a number of pleasant walks, shelving banks of velvet turf, arbours, pleached alleys, one in particular distinguished as Queen Mary's Bower, and the like. If the weather be sultry, the orange trees will be ranged in order outside their winter-house; among the plants preserved here is the orange myrtle, said to have been brought to this country by King William III."

"The vine, the largest in Europe, if not in the world, in fruitful seasons encumbered with between two and three thousand bunches of grapes, weighing on an average a pound each, is worthy of observation. The stem of this giant vine, in itself a vineyard, is thirty inches in circumference at the greatest girth, is one hundred and ten feet long, and encloses a space of two thousand two hundred feet square. The fruit of the black Hamburgh sort, and said to be of exquisite flavour. It is exclusively preserved for her Majesty's dessert. When the grapes are ripe, a visit to this vine will be amply repaid, even by a journey express from London."

We shall conclude our notice with a description of Claremont.

CLAREMONT.

"Claremont owed its origin to the witty and eccentric Sir John Vanbrugh, who bought some land here, and built a low brick house for his own accommodation. Thomas Holles Pelham, Esq., Earl of Clare, afterwards Duke of Newcastle, bought the estate of Sir John, much improved the grounds, and added a splendid banqueting-room, for the entertainment of his colleagues in office and parliamentary supporters.

"Kent, the gardener, had the laying of the grounds at Claremont, of whom Horace Walpole, in his tract on gardening, says, 'that if his ideas were rarely great, it was owing to the novelty of his art. The features in his landscapes were seldom majestic; he aimed at immediate effect. His clumps were puny. A small lake, edged by a winding bank, with scattered trees that led to a seat at the end of the pond, was common at Claremont, and others of his designs.' The seat derives its name from a building erected on a mount in the park, by Lord Clare, and called after his own name. Of the gardens at Claremont another writer says, rather pompously, 'There you may wander with secure delight, and saunter with perpetual amusement.' Dr. Garth, in the preface to his poem of Claremont, remarks that the situation is so agreeable and pleasing, that it inclines one to think some places of this nature put Ovid at first upon the story of Narcissus and Echo.

"The grounds being thus improved, the original house was found no longer worthy so magnificent a demesne; the great Lord Clive, who purchased the estate from the Duke of Newcastle, gave Browne orders to erect a mansion, regardless of expense.

"He is said to have performed the task very much to the satisfaction of his employer, although the expense was above one hundred thousand pounds.

"This is the only mansion Browne completely finished from his own designs, although he altered many. It is a noble mansion, forming an oblong, square of forty-four yards by thirty-four. On the ground floor are eight spacious rooms, besides the hall of entrance and the grand staircase. In the principal front a flight of thirteen steps leads to the great entrance, under a pediment supported by columns of the Corinthian order. The general effect is grand without heaviness, and chastely elegant.

"On the death of Lord Clive, this estate was sold for little more than one-third of what the mansion and improvements had cost; it was purchased by Lord Galway, by whom it was sold to the Earl of Tyrconnel, who disposed of it to Charles Rose Ellis, Esq.; this gentleman resided at Claremont until 1816, when it was purchased by Government for £69,000 for the country residence of the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold."

We have said and shown enough to prove the attraction of this publication, to which, for the benefit of our readers, we shall most pleasantly recur.

THE CALOTYPE FAMILIARLY EXPLAINED. By W. RALEIGH BAXTER, M.R.C.S., &c. &c. Renshaw, Strand.

The art of *Photography*, which has of late attracted so much of public attention, has undergone a new modification, by the invention of the *Calotype*, a result of certain discoveries made by Mr. Fox Talbot. By this ingenious process common writing paper is rendered sensitive to the influence of light, and capable of receiving the most delicate and beautiful impressions from copies taken by the camera from nature, or from prints and other objects placed in proximity with it, and without the intervention of the camera. Mr. Baxter's monograph contains a full explanation of the calotype process, and furnishes a complete hand-book to all who desire either to know it theoretically or pursue it practically. The admirable lecture now being daily delivered by Dr. Ryan, at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, forms the basis of Mr. Baxter's treatise, which, in a highly commendable spirit, he has dedicated to the Polytechnic directors, by whose zeal and efficiency this exceedingly interesting subject has been effectually brought under public notice, through their able and eloquent lecturer, Dr. Ryan.

THE BOTANICAL LOOKER-OUT. By EDWIN LEES, F.L.S.

Tilt and Bogue.

If a contemplation of nature, in its most inviting and beautiful form, can warm the greatest dullard that ever lived, what must be its inspiring influence on a mind highly cultivated and well informed like that of Mr. Lees? This work is compiled from a number of sketches previously published by the author, in a detached form, in a respectable provincial journal, and is as pleasant a handbook during a summer ramble as one can carry withal. It is an agreeable book for the general reader, and to the young botanist a very valuable one. We subjoin a short extract, as a specimen of the attractive style in which our author treats his subject:—

"The Lotus, or Water Lily of Egypt (*Nymphaea lotus*), was anciently much celebrated in the East, and was consecrated as the peculiar flower of the sun, who was styled 'Lord of the Lotus.' The blue Lotus (*Nymphaea cerulea*), with 'azure skirts and vest of gold,' a native of Cashmir and Persia, has also been often sung in Eastern hyperbole, as a fit couch for the repose of the gods; and in China and Japan various beautiful species of this favourite genus are cultivated in the tanks and ponds, for their beauty and delightful fragrance. In the present day a new and interesting member of the tribe of Water Lilies has been discovered in the river Berbice, in a part of British Guiana, South America, which the discoverer, Mr. R. Schomburgk, has named *Victoria Regina*, after our beloved Queen, and which the Botanical Society of London have adopted as their emblem. Mr. Schomburgk describes this plant as a 'vegetable wonder,' and says that, when it first met his view, all his toils and calamities were forgotten. The flower is fragrant, consisting of many hundred petals, passing in alternate tints from pure white to rose and pink: some of them were found to be fifteen inches across. The leaves are still more gigantic, salver-shaped, almost orbicular, with a rim from three to five inches high on their margin, green within, crimson without, and resting, in their extension of six feet, on the

surface of the water. The smooth water of one of the expansions of the Berbice river was covered with those beautiful lilies, and Mr. Schomburgk remarks that he rowed from one to the other, and observed always something to admire. Exciting as this narrative is, tempting one to throw down pen, ink, and paper, and everything else, dashing off on the instant for Guiana, in accordance with the phrenological development hinted at in the commencement of this chapter, I would, nevertheless, recommend those who have not yet seen our beautiful *British Water Lily*, bathing her silver chalice in our alpine lakes and solitudes, to do so first; and then, if they please, ransack the waters of Guiana for the imperial *Victoria Regina*."

THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

RUBINI.

To-night closes the career in England of this distinguished artist—the most accomplished singer of his age—the vocal wonder of every land in which he has poured forth his endless stores of rich and various melody. Now that he is quitting us, we shall take occasion to make public a few facts connected with his engagement at her Majesty's Theatre, the inducements which prevailed upon him to come amongst us, and the sneers, half begot of jealousy, which have run the round of the sarcastic journals of France upon the subject of the Legion of Honour, which they would fain make it appear has been the *furore* of Rubini's ambition. The public will at this moment take a fresh interest in our little narrative, more particularly as all the facts redound to the credit of the eminent favourite who is about bidding them farewell.

At the time that M. Viardot took upon himself the *entrepreneur* of the Italian Theatre at Paris, he did so solely with the hope that he would be able to retain Rubini, who, on the other hand, was anxious to withdraw from public life to the magnificent chateau which he has built for his retirement, and to devote himself to soothing the declining years of his aged father, to whom he was attached with a filial reverence and affection that reflect honour upon the generous qualities of his heart. It was now that M. Viardot strove in vain to overcome this feeling, and with pressing urgency endeavoured to woo the great artist from his purpose.

At last, when all hope failed him of procuring Rubini, the hope of the *entrepreneur* failed him also, and he threw it up in despair. Subsequently, the importunities of another Parisian management induced Rubini to sing two more seasons in Paris; but this was under the exercise of an almost official influence, the *entrepreneur* declaring that it was the express wish of the Minister, and that Rubini's compliance with the general will would be deservedly rewarded with the order of the Legion of Honour. At the end of that season, however, instead of the promised honour, the great master received at the hands of Government the appointment of inspector-general of the music of the kingdom; a distinction conferred rather as a lure to induce him to remain one more season, when the first-promised high mark of public honour was to crown his career. Rubini did, and, as we think, with no small generosity, continue his



RUBINI IN ANNA BOLENA.

We cannot conclude this notice without an expression of earnest regret that Rubini is leaving us, without also a clinging and lingering hope that he will return. But, should he not, we feel that he has earned and deserved his retirement; and, although but too regrettably spared, we must still wish him a life of quiet ease and happiness, and years of those mild and bright enjoyments, some of the most exquisite pleasures of which he has himself so liberally dispensed unto the world.



LABLACHE AS HARRY THE EIGHTH.

"Small by degrees and beautifully less,"

Is now a motto that has run to *waste*.

"Great by degrees," O Father of Queen Bess!

The bluff King Harry of the World of Taste!

Who'd ever stuff you? stuff you? stuff you?—stuff!

Lablache is not a hare, or duck, or goose.

He always looks as if he'd had enough,

And without stuffing is both tight and loose.

Falstaff or Harry—it is what we call,

In most emphatic English, "the same thing;"

Only, that big Lablache, to great and small,

Still looms, and looks, and acts, and is a King!

A very fine marble bust of Mozart, said to be exquisitely executed, is now on its way from Munich to Salzburg, where it is to be put up in honour of the great musician—an honour deferred until half a century after his death.

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS, NEAR WINCHESTER.—Among the few vestiges of ancient hospitals, or almonries, now existing throughout the kingdom, may be enumerated that of St. Croix, or St. Cross, which is situated about a mile from Winchester, on the road to Southampton. By the will of the donor, every traveller who knocks at the door of this hostel, on his way to or from Winchester, is entitled to receive from the porter a pound of wheaten bread and a cup of strong beer, of which many highly respectable persons have, out of curiosity and the novelty of the thing, partaken. This hospital is some little way off the high road, and is furnished with a good garden, which is kept in very neat order. Not one person in ten thousand who have travelled on the above road was aware that such an eleemosynary institution was yet in existence, and, now that the Southampton railway has thrown the line of traffic into a different channel, it is very probable the above pilgrims' hospital will, in the course of a few years, become little, if at all, resorted to.



ACCIDENT TO THE THUNDER STEAMER AT BATTERSEA BRIDGE.

On Monday evening, between nine and ten, as the Thunder steamer was returning from Putney, heavily laden with passengers, she struck her larboard side against the pier of Battersea-bridge; the concussion was so violent that both paddle-boxes were shattered to atoms. The immense crash occasioned by the concussion created the greatest alarm on board, the screams of the females being terrific. Two passengers on deck, one a gentleman and the other a lad, were, by the violence of the concussion, forced overboard. A waterman, named George Elliot, a coxswain at Searle's boat-house, who was boating two gentlemen, picked up the lad, and the gentleman was picked up by a lug-boat, both in a very exhausted state. Several boats put off to the assistance of the steamer, and she was towed ashore to the White Swan Stairs, where her passengers were safely landed.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 21.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. William IV. born 1765. A bull-leap given by Philip IV. to Charles I., when Prince of Wales, at the Plaza at Madrid, 1623. Donna Maria Christina makes a public entry into Madrid, 1836. The Chinese expedition, under Rear-Admiral Parker, left Hong Kong for Amoy, 1841.

MONDAY, 22.—Battle of Bosworth Field, Henry VII. began to reign, 1485. William Whiston died, 1752. Warren Hastings died, 1818.

TUESDAY, 23.—William Wallace executed, 1305. War declared with America, 1775.

WEDNESDAY, 24.—William I., King of the Netherlands, born, 1772.

THURSDAY, 25.—Charles I. erected his standard at Nottingham, 1642. James Watt died, 1819. Sir W. Herschel died, 1822.

FRIDAY, 26.—Prince Albert born, 1819. Capture of the city of Amoy and the island of Golungsoo, 1841. Battle of Cressy, 1346.

SATURDAY, 27.—James Thomson died, 1748. Dame Alicia Lisle, of Moyles Court, Ellingham, tried at Winchester before Judge Jeffries, for harbouring a deserter, and sentenced to be burnt, 1685.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Chess.—“A Tyro.”—We are obliged to our correspondent for the trouble he has taken; his suggestions shall be attended to. We intend publishing all the games in the match between London and Edinburgh, and shall follow them by matches played by correspondence between Nottingham and Cambridge, Leeds and Liverpool, Nottingham and Huddersfield, Huddersfield and Wakefield, &c.

“G. Martin,” Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The first wrapper ought to be supplied gratis. To his second question, he will be entitled to the print.

“A Regular Subscriber.”—Part III. will contain five numbers of the paper.

“Carron Water” in our next.

“Old Soldier.”—The military gazette is inserted.

“L. M. H.” will find the poetry inserted.

“F. T.”—We will try to find room.

“W. J.”—Thanks. Next week.

Part III. is now ready, containing five numbers, price 2s. 6d. It was announced as ready in four numbers last week by mistake.

Erratum.—In a few of the early numbers our paper was numbered 15 instead of 14.

The Income-tax.—After returning the amount of income, it will not be long before it is collected. This odious war-tax will last for three years.

We have received a letter from our artist in Paris, wondering how it is the engravings sent of the funeral of the late Duke of Orleans did not appear. We can only say we have not yet received them. With the characteristic neglect of business of the French, he does not give the name of the conveyance, or the day when sent off, or we would make inquiries in London. Should they arrive shortly, we may give them, as even now they may be interesting to our readers.

“G. B.” Cheptow.—Please say what manuscript he wishes to have returned. We will try in this instance to oblige him. We cannot promise to return contributions rejected.

We answered our correspondent, “Trevor House,” privately.

“W. K. N.” Burnham.—It is legal to enclose a letter in a parcel, if both are for the same person.

“F. G.” will see we have complied with his suggestion.

“S. C.” Derby.—It was inadvertent.

“A Poll Piper.”—All a matter of taste.

“A Regular Subscriber.”—Lord Brougham; perhaps.

“B. H.”—Will he send them regularly?

Chess.—The 17th move, white, should be one, not two, in our last.

Various communications complaining of the non-receipt of the paper are referred to our publisher. We recommend subscribers to complain to the bookseller or newsman who received their orders.

We are ready to receive proposals for the purchase of casts of engravings to foreign countries.

“S. M.” Leicester, complains he has received no wrapper for the first part. We have given away 20,000 copies, and the fault is with the person supplying the paper.

“F. N.” Stockport.—We can only repeat what we have often said, that persons receiving the papers direct by the post had better order the Saturday’s edition sent from London by Saturday night’s post.

For want of room we are obliged to defer several Engravings of the Riots till next week.



LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1842.

The riots are everywhere the absorbing topic of public talk. The world looks with anxiety for every item of fresh intelligence that can reach the metropolis from the disturbed districts; the voices of the tradesmen and the loiterer are alike loud with inquiry and discussion; the leading articles of the journals are ripe with comment and speculation; in a word, the riots absorb the minds of the metropolitan community, and, doubtless, spread their interest wherever news can reach. It is for this reason we have devoted so much of the space of this journal to a record and illustrations of the unhappy and hopeless sedition that has ensued, to the exclusion of many other topics that we could have wished to treat, and to the curtailment of our ordinary remarks upon the political occurrences of the period. But it would seem that there really is no other political occurrence. Parliament “hath shut its doors”—the six hundred and fifty-eight legislators are become distributed like the waste type in a printer’s office. The game is getting ready for the gun—and, although the corn has ripened bountifully, the manufacturing places have ripened also—only that the agricultural districts have ripened into food, and the manufacturing into revolt. Common sense will suggest which must produce the best harvest. In the meanwhile, however, there is abroad a most distressing state of public alarm—a sort of dread of revolutionary violence, which we shall rejoice to find quelled by a re-appraisal, on the part of the deluded labourers, to peace and order. They are only spreading their terrors—they are making no head—like the “will o’ the wisp” on the common, their light only dodges from point to point, and is now in a thicket and now in a bog. Their movement has neither the power, nor the discipline, nor the courage, which make duration sure. They have no moral strength, and their physical strength would fail them at a blow. For the sake of humanity they should be undeceived; and we must repeat, that those who would spur them on in their career of

miserable sedition are indeed the wretches of the land. We need only direct the reason of our readers to a careful perusal of the reports, to ensure from them a conviction of the hopelessness of the demagogue cause, and of the truth and justice of the doctrine which proclaims, in all *crises* of public disturbance, love and loyalty and order to be the banners of the constitution.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ART-UNION PRIZES.—Saturday there was a private view of the pictures selected by the prize-holders of the London Art-Union. Selected from the various exhibitions of the past season, these pictures are in some degree familiar to the public; nicely arranged, however, in the British Artists’ Gallery, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, they appear to much greater advantage than they did on the comparatively crowded walls of the Royal Academy and other institutions where they first courted public criticism. Hence the exhibition is peculiarly interesting.

THE CONSECRATION OF THE FOREIGN BISHOPS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—The ceremony of the consecration of the bishops, who have been appointed to the colonies under the new act of parliament, is to be celebrated on Wednesday, the 24th instant, in the choir of Westminster Abbey. The ceremony will be a very imposing one, over which the Archbishop of Canterbury will preside. The sermon will be preached by the Dean of Ripon. The prebends of the Abbey will have the issuing of the tickets, which will be chiefly confined to the clergy of the metropolis, the choir being a very limited place. As these ceremonies are of rare occurrence, the place is expected to be crowded, as the application for tickets has been very numerous. [In our next number we shall present our readers with a magnificent engraving of this interesting and imposing ceremony.]

INTERESTING EVENT AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—On Tuesday the boys of the Royal Military College paid their annual visit to this favourite place of amusement. Their appearance, as they marched from Chelsea to Kennington, attended by their miniature band, was highly interesting. Colonel Williamson, the governor of the asylum, together with the quarter and sergeant masters, accompanied the school; and in the evening the illumination of St. Peter’s was honoured by the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, with the Princesses Augusta and Mary, Baron Knesebeck, and a numerous suite, who occupied the “private box on the banks of the mimic Tiber.” The gardens were very well attended during the whole afternoon, and the performances of the juvenile musicians, under the direction of Sergeant Blizzard, a Waterloo veteran, were much applauded. The number of children at present in the school is 350 boys and 30 girls. Twenty years since the average was 500 boys and 500 girls, but on the cessation of war fewer applications for admission were made, and the number has gradually decreased. The children are eligible only by the loss of one or both parents, and at fourteen years of age have the option of entering the army, or following any trade they may prefer. During the afternoon they were regaled with buns and ale, and the day appeared to be one of perfect enjoyment to them. On Thursday they visited their companions in the Royal College, at Greenwich, when the two schools spent the afternoon together in the park. It is an interesting fact that many members of the band, under the able direction of Mr. Godfrey, at the Gardens, were educated in the Royal Military College.

CHARTIST MEETING ON CLERKENWELL-GREEN.—On Wednesday evening a numerous meeting of the Chartists took place in the open space fronting the Session-house, Clerkenwell-green, to discuss matters connected with the present disturbed state of the country. The meeting, which is the second that has been held on the same spot this week, was convened to take place at seven o’clock, but the chair was not taken until twenty minutes to eight. At the latter hour there could not have been fewer than 2000 persons present, and, among the crowd, there were several women and children. Several policemen were about the green, but there was no interference on their part, and the mob did not attempt to molest them. Pollard, the Chartist, was in the chair, and the various speeches that were delivered by Savage, Cameron, Frost, and other Chartists, embraced the usual topics. It was extremely difficult to hear the whole of the sentences in consequence of the zealous clamour of the listeners, but one speaker was understood to “inform” the meeting that fifty soldiers had been brought up in a wagon from the north, and had been confined in the House of Correction for laying down their arms, and refusing to fire upon the “people.” The resolutions were of the usual character.

CHARTIST MEETING AT STEPNEY.—On Tuesday morning a van was drawn up on the green, in which were fixed the union-jack and a flag, and about 200 persons had collected. A little before 7 o’clock a Chartist came from the committee, which was sitting at a room of the public-house adjacent, and took the flags from the van. Shortly after the committee arrived and took their stations in the van, by which time between 3000 and 4000 persons had assembled. There were also many females present. A Mr. Blackmore moved, and Mr. Mantz seconded, a resolution to the effect that a memorial be presented to the Queen, praying that she would order the troops to be withdrawn from the disturbed districts, and that the charter might be adopted as the law of the land. The proceedings concluded a little before nine o’clock, at which time there were between 8000 and 10,000 persons present. At the conclusion of the proceedings three cheers were given for the charter, and three groans for the Government.

CHARTIST CAMP MEETING AT WATFORD.—On Monday morning last the inhabitants of the quiet and retired town of Watford were thrown into considerable alarm by the appearance of a large body, about 2000 in number, composed of both male and female Chartists, who entered the town through the railway arch, walking in procession, carrying flags and banners, and preceded by a band of music. They had arrived from London, whence they had been conveyed in about 80 vans, some drawn by two and others by four horses, in which they would have entered the town, had they not been stopped, about a mile off, by order of the magistrates, and told that the vans would not be allowed to go into Watford unless the banners were taken off. The whole in consequence descended, and determined to walk and carry the banners, &c., leaving the vans behind. The procession repaired to the Wheatsheaf, where they partook of some refreshment, and then dispersed in various groups to enjoy the neighbouring scenery; they afterwards returned to dinner, which was laid out on the spacious bowling-green. At the conclusion of this repast the whole body marched off to a field at the back of the town, whither they were followed by several agricultural and other labourers of the neighbourhood, and also by several farmers and others in gigs and on horseback. A hustings having been erected, Mr. Savage and several others addressed the meeting, urging the working-men to join the association, in order to obtain the People’s Charter, as the only means by which they might expect to get a fair dav’ pay for a day’s work. Three cheers were given for Feargus O’Connor and Mr. T. Duncombe, whose colours were carried at the head of the procession, and at the conclusion three cheers for the charter. The present awfully distressed state of the country was much commented on, but scarcely any allusion made to the present disturbances. The party afterwards returned to the Wheatsheaf, where they were joined by several of the townspeople, and dancing commenced, which was kept up till long after the Chartists left to return to London, where they did not arrive till near midnight. Not the slightest disorder occurred. There were, however, 200 of the Hertford police stationed in the town in case of emergency, as the meeting was not wholly unlooked for, from the circumstance of the Chartists having caused handbills to be posted and distributed through the town, announcing their intention to make this rural excursion. The police, however, did not exhibit themselves. The procession was formed in Circus-street, New-road, London, and thence proceeded to their destination; and to this circumstance may be attributed the absurd rumour which prevailed throughout the metropolis on Monday, that 2000 Chartists had marched from London to Manchester and the disturbed districts.

REPAVING OF LONDON-BRIDGE.—According to the notice issued by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, upwards of 200 men commenced on Monday morning taking up the right-hand side of the carriage-way previous to its being newly paved. To prevent confusion, the omnibuses, carriages, waggons, carts, and other vehicles, were only allowed to pass over the bridge from the city side; those coming from the Borough, Elephant and Castle, Brighton, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, were obliged to go over Southwark-bridge. Only one side of the carriage-way will be done at a time, so that the other may be open to the public vehicles crossing from the city to Southwark. That as little inconvenience as possible shall be caused to the public, a great number of labourers were engaged to expedite the necessary repairs. It is expected that the bridge will be re-opened, newly paved, in less than a fortnight.

MADNESS MISTAKEN FOR INTOXICATION.—On Tuesday a long inquiry took place before Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Elephant and Castle, King’s-road, Camden-town, on the body of William Hales, aged 58, an insane pauper belonging to the parish of St. Pancras. The unfortunate object of the inquiry has recently, by the decision of a suit in Chancery, been declared the rightful heir to a very large property, and £14,000 in cash, and which it was expected, had he lived, would, in a very short period, have been in his possession. Thomas Harris said he was an inmate of St. Pancras workhouse, and acted as an assistant nurse in the infirmary, in which the deceased was an insane patient occasionally, and had been so for several years. During the past week he had been placed in a strait-waistcoat, but on Thursday morning, becoming more composed, he was released, and shortly afterwards he managed to effect his escape out of the workhouse, through an opening in the brick wall made by the workmen erecting a new school-house. On Friday evening deceased was brought in by the police, having been found by them in the street. He appeared dreadfully excited, and was strapped to his bed. During the whole of that and Saturday night he raved very much about his family, said he would break all their noses, and fight any man in the kingdom. He also said that, although he went out without any money, still he had brought three mouldy brown (half-pence) home with him. On Sunday morning, about six o’clock, the deceased became very violent in his cries for water, and an idiot in the ward got up to give him some, but witness prevented him, and, on witness going to his bed shortly after, found him dead.—James Hales, the son of the deceased, said he was desirous of being examined, as he attributed the death of his father to the conduct of the police. Being sworn, he stated that he lived in Camden-town, and on Friday morning saw his father in good health. Late in the afternoon he heard he was rolling on the pavement opposite the Laurel Tree, in Bayham-street, Camden-town. He went there, and found the deceased as described. He appeared to know him, and shortly after police-sergeant Daniels and two constables of the S division came up, and insisted on the deceased’s removal. They ultimately laid hold of him by his feet, and dragged him along the pavement, and at times would let his head bump against the stones. Witness remonstrated with the police for their inhuman conduct towards his father, when they told him if he interfered they would lock him up. The jury ultimately returned a verdict of “Natural death,” and the coroner said the son was bound to make the same statement before the magistrate of the district, or the police commissioners, who would have the parties, if they were proved to have been guilty of improper conduct, brought to punishment.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—**DEATH OF A VALUABLE HORSE** by MESSRS. BARCLAY AND PERKINS.—On Tuesday afternoon, as several drays of porter were being conveyed down to Woolwich from Messrs. Barclay and Perkins’s, in passing along Charlton one of their most valuable horses, considered to be worth nearly £100, dropped dead on the road. The death of the animal is attributed to the extreme heat of the weather.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF SPURIOUS TOBACCO AND SNUFF.—On Saturday a most extensive seizure of adulterated tobacco and snuff was made by the Excise, on the premises of a Mr. Loft, in Peckham. It consisted of rhubarb, spent hops, green moss, rose leaves, wild dock leaves, &c., and weighed 12 cwt. The whole of the rubbish was in a prepared state, and was about to be removed by railway to Beverley, in Yorkshire, where the Excise had, on the previous day, taken possession of two tobacco manufactories, in which an immense quantity of spurious snuff was also found.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CATTLE UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.—On Monday the supply of cattle at Smithfield market was much greater than for several weeks past. There were sixty head of cattle imported under the new tariff from Rotterdam and Hamburg. They resemble very much the Lincolnshire breed, but are far inferior to our own as regards fatness, and met with a very dull sale. The importation of foreign cattle offers but a poor profit, as our markets are so plentifully supplied from Scotland and Ireland with a much superior quality.

From an early hour on Monday several men bearing placards suspended from their necks, announcing that a public meeting would be held at six o’clock in the evening on Clerkenwell-green, to consider the present alarming condition of the country, paraded the streets. At the appointed hour about 200 persons assembled, but none of the Chartist leaders made their appearance. A person named Cowan ascended a temporary platform, and announced that the meeting was adjourned to another day. The police were in attendance, and every precaution was adopted to preserve the public peace. After Mr. Cowan descended several others spoke at great length.

SWINDLER.—**LOOK SHARP.**—A female about twenty-eight years of age, who is supposed to be dressed in a black silk dress with stripes, green crêpe bonnet, with gold neck-chain and ear-rings, and who speaks French, has endeavoured to obtain goods fraudulently from Messrs. Swan and Edgar, Regent-street, by sending letters signed “Baron de Browe,” ordering goods to her house.

On Sunday a foreigner, a German, who was very well dressed, and had a silver watch and guard, besides a quantity of German coin, in his possession, expired in the Westminster Hospital. He died without being able to state who or what he was, and must be buried by the parish, unless this should be noticed by some of his friends. On Friday evening the deceased was very tipsy in York-street, Westminster, and so evidently incapable of taking care of himself, that the police conveyed him to the New-way station. He became so much worse that Mr. Pearce, the surgeon, was sent for, and found him labouring under *delirium tremens*. He advised that he should be immediately taken to the hospital, which was done, and every attention paid to him. He continued insensible up to the time of his death, and the only words he was heard to utter were something like “Where is the captain? I want to go to sleep.” He was an extremely well-made man, about six feet high, and twenty-five to twenty-six years of age, with a fair and very engaging countenance, and long auburn hair.

THE FINE ARTS.—ROYAL COMMISSION, REPORT, &c.—The report and appendix drawn up under the directions of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the members of this commission, have been lately laid before Queen Victoria, and honoured by her Majesty’s entire approbation, a circumstance which thus affords additional evidence of the lively interest which our gracious Sovereign takes in promoting the best interests of art, by encouraging the cultivation of the highest classes in this intellectual profession. This document is of considerable length, occupying about fifty folio pages, is very ably drawn up, not only as to the clear and proper exposition of the numerous facts which it contains, but also as to the arrangements of the various parts in their due order of succession, as follows:—I. The commission from her Majesty, Queen Victoria, is set forth in full, with the object for which they were appointed, viz.:—“To inquire into the mode in which, by means of the interior decoration of our said palace at Westminster, the fine arts of this country can be most effectually encouraged;” and the usual authority is then delegated to the commissioners to call before them such persons as they “shall judge likely to afford them any information upon the subject of the commission, and to inquire further concerning the premises by all other lawful means.” And it is also provided that the commission “is to continue in full force, and to have power indefinitely to assemble from time to time, although the same be not continued by adjournment.” This is, therefore, evidently a permanent commission. “The Report,” specially so called, follows the recital of the commission, and is addressed, as we formerly stated it would be, “To the Queen,” &c., and it goes on to state, that having carefully taken the information of the best-informed persons, they now report their opinion, “that advantage ought to be taken of the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament, for the purpose of promoting and encouraging the fine arts in the United Kingdom.” The report closes, by stating that, although the competition to which they invite has reference chiefly to fresco painting, yet that it would not be correct to infer, therefore, that they intended to recommend its exclusive adoption for the decoration of the new buildings; “for that the future attention of the commission will be directed to the best mode of selecting for employment, artists skilled in oil painting and in sculpture, and that due consideration will be given to other methods and departments of art, applicable to decoration generally.”

DECEASE OF LORD BERWICK.—The decease of the right hon. William Noel, Lord Berwick, of Attingham Hall, took place at his estate, in Hampshire, on Thursday week. His lordship was the second son of Noel, the first Lord Berwick, by Anne, daughter of Henry Vernon, Esq., of Hilton, in the county of Stafford. He was born about 1773, in London, educated at Cambridge, and succeeded his eldest brother, the right hon. Thomas Noel, Lord Berwick, in the peerage, Nov. 3, 1832. His lordship was unmarried, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his youngest brother, the hon. and Rev. Richard Noel Hill,

M.A., rector of Berrington, in the county of Salop; and it may be remarked as a somewhat uncommon occurrence, for three brothers in succession to take the title of their father.

THE MODEL PRISON AT PENTONVILLE.—This prison, of which we gave a drawing last week, is now completed, and will shortly be made available to the purposes for which it has been erected. The plan was determined on after a most laborious and careful inquiry into the construction of and state of discipline practised in most of the prisons of Europe, the West Indies, and North America, as well as those in Great Britain and Ireland. The construction of the prison is considered to be a decided improvement over all similar buildings, particularly as regards carrying out the separate or silent system of discipline. The expenses incurred in carrying the scheme to completion, it is stated, have exceeded £20,000. This is independent of the cost of erecting the buildings. It is understood that it will be opened for the reception of its unhappy inmates early next month. In the meantime all the appointments will be filled up. The applications for the principal situations have been very numerous. Upwards of 100 candidates for the appointment of governor have sent in testimonials, most of them from highly respectable and competent persons. The salaries will be as follow, viz.:—governor, £600 per annum; surgeon, £400; chaplain, £300; deputy-governor, £200; master manufacturer, £200, with suitable residences, &c. The inferior officers, with residences outside in the angles, will have salaries from £120 to £60.

THE NEW CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, ST. PANCRAS.—This church, the first stone of which was laid by Sir R. H. Inglis in November last, is situated in the neighbourhood of Gordon-square, and is now completed and ready for consecration. It is built in the Grecian style, and bears an inscription on one of the foundation-stones, dedicating it to the eternal Trinity. The parish in which it is situated, contains, according to the recent census, 130,000 inhabitants, but with church accommodation, including proprietary chapels, for only 16,000 of that number. In order to meet this enormous deficiency, the Church of All Saints has been erected at a considerable cost, under the immediate direction of the Bishop of London, in whom the patronage is vested. It is proposed to establish schools in the more destitute sections of the district, which in itself contains upwards of 7000 persons. The church is provided with 1200 sittings, one-third of which is entirely free. Among the donations may be enumerated £1500 from the committee of the Metropolis Churches Fund, £500 from his Grace the Duke of Bedford, £300 from Mr. Waller, and a splendid Gothic communion service from Mr. J. Greaves, of Irlam Hall, Lancashire.

THE LATE THUNDER STORM.—A curious incident occurred in a crowd; the finger of an individual suddenly became light, and was conducted with electrical velocity into another person's pocket, when, being attracted by the metal, it struck upon the whole of it, and then glided off so that the bolt which usually follows was quite in another direction.—*Punch.*

FROM OUR LATE EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—We understand that the Queen and Prince Albert propose to pay a visit to Scotland at the commencement of next month. Her Majesty and the Prince will, we believe, go to Scotland and return by sea. Her Majesty will probably make an excursion to the Highlands during her stay in Scotland, paying visits to the Earl of Kinnoull, Lord Mansfield, Lord Breadalbane, and Lord Willoughby D'Eresby. It is said that her Majesty will reside, while in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, at the Palace of Dalkeith. The Royal George Yacht, at Portsmouth, is fitting out with the utmost expedition, doubtless for the purpose of conveying her Majesty to Scotland. [Our journal, the week her Majesty makes her tour, will be the most splendid of any which has yet appeared.]

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE opens for the season on the 3rd of September.

VAUXHALL GARDENS are, for the remainder of the season, to be open at one shilling each, without any diminution of the performances.

DISTURBANCES IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS

MANCHESTER, Friday Morning.

By five o'clock the people again assembled in large masses in the Granby-row fields, St. George's-fields, New-Cross, and other parts of the town, and crowds of from 200 to 400 paraded the town in a menacing attitude, soliciting alms, which were freely given to them by the shopkeepers. The Magistrates commenced their sittings between five and six o'clock, and continued to be occupied until a late hour in swearing in special constables. Up to the present time of writing there are few short of 2500 specials appointed.

The first act of the rioters this morning was to attack some large silk-mills in Silver-street, which had again gone to work. These they compelled to stop, after which they visited several other factories. Notwithstanding the resolutions come to by the magistrates, and a deputation of the meeting yesterday, but few mills have returned to work this morning. It was decided by the magistrates, that on any mill returning to work, it should be protected by a certain number of the military and special constables. The conduct and behaviour of the mob appears very determined, and great fears are entertained that the day will not pass over without some collision. The troops and police marched this morning to their several stations soon after four o'clock. The organization of the people appears complete, but it has not exactly transpired under what leaders they are acting. At nine o'clock a notice was given to the police, that a meeting of the leaders of the disturbance was to be held at the lead-mills of Messrs. Ecclesbaw, in Piccadilly. A strong detachment of constables, accompanied by a party of dragoons, immediately went to the spot, and entering into the rear of the premises, succeeded in capturing ten prisoners, who were directly removed to the town-hall. A notice was immediately afterwards issued, of which the following is a copy:—“All persons who have been sworn in as special constables, with the exception of those who are now on duty, are requested to assemble at the town-hall forthwith.

“Town-hall, August 12, 7 o'clock a.m. W. NEILD, Mayor.”

Another meeting has been held at the Carpenters'-hall, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a meeting, to be held at two to-day.

Rochdale is in the same excited state, and acting upon the same system as Manchester. They have determined to move out to-day upon Todmorden and the various manufactories in that neighbourhood to “force all out.” The Royston people are to move simultaneously into Rochdale, and do duty for their absent brother operatives, in keeping watch and ward over the mills and other works, so as to prevent any of the hands from going “in.”

SALFORD.—FIRING UPON THE MOB.

An attack was made at seven o'clock this morning upon the mills of Messrs. Gisborne, printers and bleachers, at the Adelphi works, which was resisted by the parties placed inside for their protection, who fired upon the mob, and wounded five persons.

APPROACH OF THE COLLIERIES.

I open my parcel to state that the turn-out colliers have arrived at Pendleton, one mile from Manchester, on their march towards the town. They have attacked several mills. A detachment from the military has just been dispatched to intercept their progress in that direction.

STOCKPORT. Friday Morning, seven o'clock.—At five o'clock this morning an immense assemblage of persons took place on the Waterloo-road, where resolutions were passed in favour of a repeal of the corn-laws, and in favour of the people's charter. All the mills are turned out, and the mob have broken open and pillaged the workhouses of food and clothing. They are going about in mobs robbing the provision shops. The Cheshire Yeomanry are out, but the applications for a military force from Manchester have been unsuccessful.

Saturday Morning.

The latest intelligence unfortunately proves that the turn-out still continues, not only in Manchester, but in every town in the neighbourhood—Bolton, Ashton, Oldham, Bury, and Rochdale. At the latter place the accounts received this morning state the manufacturers have been compelled to cease working the mills, and the rioters have taken the plugs out of the boilers, to prevent the engines from running. So general a suspension of labour was never known before. The magistrates are using every possible means in their power, by swearing special constables, &c., to preserve the peace; but the impression is, that had the workmen any organization, matters would be much worse. It is much feared that the great communications of the country—the railroads—will be attempted, by endeavouring to tear up and destroy the rails and their bearings, &c. Every precaution, however, is used to protect them.

From Scotland, we regret to say, the “turn out” has taken strong

root, and at Dunfermline serious riots have taken place among the weavers, many of whom have been taken prisoners. A letter from Glasgow says, “The Airdrie district was quiet on Thursday forenoon, except pillaging potatoes, &c., which continues as formerly. When the news of the riots at Manchester, Dunfermline, &c., has spread, perhaps it may be otherwise.” And the following will show that other places are swelling the unhappy list:—

“ABERDEENSHIRE AND FORFARSHIRE.—Intelligence had been received in Edinburgh on Wednesday night from the manufacturing districts, which unfortunately gives too good reason to fear that the present riotous proceeding will extend to the principal commercial towns and burghs in these extensive counties.”

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

WINDSOR. Thursday.—The royal party returned from Virginia Water shortly before eleven o'clock last night. This morning the Queen and Prince Albert and the Duke of Saxe Cobourg took an early walk to the Home Park and Slopes. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken out as usual, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince rode out in a pony phaeton, his Royal Highness driving. The Duke of Saxe Cobourg, the Duchess of Kent, and the Prince of Leiningen, were in the next carriage.

Sir Robert Peel passed through Warwick about seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, on his way from Hopton House to his seat at Drayton Manor; the Premier changed horses, and alighted to purchase some books; he appeared to have all his parliamentary documents with him.—*Leamington Chronicle.*

The commissioners of Police had interviews with Sir James Graham on Thursday at the Home-office. Sir James visited Sir R. Peel, in Whitehall-gardens. The Attorney and the Solicitor-General were in attendance on the Home Secretary during a long period. Lord F. Somerset, military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, visited Sir J. Graham at the Home-office in the afternoon. Mr. Hall, chief magistrate of Bow-street, attended at the Home-office. Mr. Stewart, deputy-chairman of the Customs, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street. The Commander Marquis Lisboa, Brazilian minister, transacted business at the Foreign-office.

BELFAST ELECTION.—At the close of the third day's poll, the numbers were—Mr. Ross, 740; Mr. E. Tennent, 671; Lord H. Chester, 339.

CAMBERWELL FAIR.—This old established fair commenced on Thursday. From an early hour the road to and from the Elephant and Castle was thronged with “go-carts” and caravans—the drivers vying with each other in economy of locomotion. The fair itself was beyond an average in booths and stalls, though from the opposition of many of the inhabitants, who have long endeavoured to abolish it, the contrary might have been expected.

COMMITAL OF THE INTRUDER INTO WINDSOR CASTLE TO BETHLEM.—The individual who was discovered in Windsor Castle on Monday night, under circumstances of great suspicion, was brought to the Home-office yesterday for further examination. We stated his name in our last report to be John Quinlan: that was incorrect—his real name, it appears, is Thomas Quested, aged 40, and a native of Maidstone. After a lengthened examination, no doubt remained but that he was insane, and the medical gentlemen signed a certificate to that effect. He was then conveyed to Tothill-fields prison, and an order was made out for his committal to Bethlem Hospital; and as soon as it received the signature of the Home Secretary, the prisoner was removed to that place of confinement, there to remain during her Majesty's pleasure.

ANOTHER SUICIDE BY LEAPING FROM THE MONUMENT.—At half-past ten o'clock on Friday morning a suicide of a most extraordinary kind—that of leaping from the Monument—was committed by a respectably-dressed young female. In her descent she turned round, and as she struck the earth whilst in a position by which her knees were near her chest, nearly every bone was broken. She took such a leap, that she fell upwards of twelve feet from the base of the Monument, in Fish-street-hill, and cleared a cart which was standing by the side of the pavement.

POLICE.—**BOW-STREET,** Friday.—An interesting-looking female, named *Harriet Seaman*, was found on Waterloo-bridge, and policeman F 50 (thinking she contemplated suicide), arrested her. After expressing her contrition for the attempt, Mr. Bowstead, the clerk, observed a description of one Martha Seaman, who had absconded from Mr. Samuel Frye, churchwarden of Saffron-Walden, taking some old coins with her. The description corresponded exactly with that of the prisoner; and on her being closely questioned, she confessed that she had been, till lately, in the service of Mr. Frye, of Saffron-Walden, and had absconded, but she denied all knowledge of the coins which she was suspected to have stolen. Mr. Tewford ordered her to be remanded till Monday.

UNION-HALL.—Two men, named *Fells* and *Martin*, were charged with breaking into and robbing a dissenting chapel, in Tooley-street. The discovery took place owing to a quarrel between a woman and one of the prisoners with whom she cohabited. As other charges are likely to be made against them, the prisoners were remanded.

CHARTIST MEETING IN LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS.—On Thursday evening, about ten o'clock, the neighbourhood of Lincoln's inn-fields was placed in a state of great excitement by a large body of Chartists, marshalled in procession, proceeding towards a temporary hustings, which had been previously prepared for the delegates opposite the Royal College of Surgeons. The majority of the shopkeepers in the immediate neighbourhood where the meeting was about to be held, shut up their shops, fearing lest evil consequences should follow the meeting. The police were not in attendance up to half-past ten o'clock, although the multitude of people that assembled in the fields rapidly increased. A person named Browning acted as chairman on the occasion, and harangued the multitude at some length, exhorting them to keep the peace. He, nevertheless, assured them that they were superstitiously weak in trusting to the promises that had been held out to them by the Government. He further observed, that the police were not there, but that it was the duty of every Chartist to mark the several members of the police who might interfere with them. A female sat by the side of the orator. The general feeling evinced around the spot where the meeting took place was condemnatory of the proceedings; and a seeming disgust prevailed in the hearts of all who were not infatuated with the “spirit of Chartism.”

CHARTIST MEETING AT ISLINGTON-GREEN.—An immense assemblage of Chartists took place on Thursday evening, at Islington-green, at about twenty minutes past seven o'clock. Dr. Webb, on taking the chair, pronounced himself an old Reformer, who had retired from public life for some time, but was induced to come forward on the present occasion, when he found a disposition on the part of the manufacturing employers to take advantage of the promise of a plentiful harvest, to reduce the wages of the working classes. Mr. Mantz proposed the first resolution, pledging the meeting to a deep sympathy with the men of the north in their resistance to the tyranny which attempted to grind them down. After some other speeches to the same effect, the meeting separated in an orderly manner, notwithstanding an attempt to create confusion, by some heavy flint stones being cast at the platform. About 3000 or 4000 of those assembled adjourned to Clerkenwell-green, and were again addressed by other speakers when our reporter left.

DISTURBANCES IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—**MANCHESTER, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12 O'CLOCK.**

Up to this time the town has not been disturbed by any riotous proceedings this day, but the authorities are, nevertheless, watchful. The delegates have been sitting, but nothing particular has emanated from them. The proprietor of a printing press, with a form in type, from which seditious placards were to be struck off, was taken into custody this morning, by order of the local authorities. Some of the mills have been “going;” it is said that they are the factories from which the men turned out this day week. The men on the extensive line of the Manchester and Leeds Railway, who were obliged to turn out on Friday, went to work again this morning. To-morrow it is expected a great number of hands will go in. An attempt was made this morning to turn out the hands at Messrs. Herman's, Victoria Mill, Eccles-road, but the mob was effectually repulsed by the workmen. They then visited Messrs. Coates' and M'Naghten's print works, at Seedley, but the men of those establishments armed themselves with bludgeons, and with the co-operation of the police and special constables, they put the mob to the rout, after thrashing them, and chased them over the country, taking three or four of the ring-leaders in custody.

At six o'clock in the morning two companies of the 58th, with Captain Burke, and a troop of the 1st Royal Dragoons, marched off

to Oldham. Fears were entertained at that place of a tumultuous assembly, and the local authorities despatched a messenger to General Sir W. Warre for some more troops to aid them in dispersing it, but no conflict took place. The mills at Ashton, Staleybridge, Lees, Glossop, and Worsley, are yet without hands, but will be set going again by Monday. There is not the least symptom of riot or political disaffection, either at Ashton or Staleybridge, and it is not thought requisite to station any troops in those towns. A meeting of the millowners was held, when it was determined that the hands that were forced out should resume work to-morrow. On the Manchester and Leeds Railway men are stationed so as to communicate almost instantly a movement of any party on the line.

THURSDAY EVENING.—We are tolerably quiet to-day, and the town is resuming its wonted activity.

THREATENED ATTACK UPON SIR R. PEEL'S AT DRAYTON MANOR.

BIRMINGHAM, Thursday.—This evening the streets of Birmingham, at a late hour, were in a state of considerable commotion, in consequence of about 100 of the police force being seen proceeding in the direction of Daddeston-row and the London, Derby, and Grand Junction Railway stations. They were headed by Superintendent Atkins, on horseback, accounts having arrived of a contemplated attack upon the residence of Sir Robert Peel, near Tamworth. The colliers, in the course of this morning, had visited Beaudesart, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesea, and Ingestrile, the seat of the Earl of Talbot, and, it was stated, were proceeding from thence to Drayton Manor, the seat of Sir Robert Peel. A troop or detachment of the 3rd Dragoon Guards was immediately ordered out. They have just left Birmingham for Fazeley, the nearest town to the residence of the right honourable baronet. Sir Robert Peel was at Drayton Manor the early part of the week. A meeting of the Chartists in Birmingham this evening (to which the police were directing their special attention), although numerously attended, passed off quietly.

LEEDS, WEDNESDAY.

The turn-outs have been here stopping the mills, and beating in the plugs. A collision has taken place with the police, and 25 of the rioters are secured. Mr. Read, chief constable of the force, is very much bruised by the brickbats that were thrown at him by the mob. The most active exertions are being made to arrest the progress of the turn-outs.

BLACKBURN.

About three o'clock (Tuesday) the mob arrived from Burnley at Furthergate (about a mile and a quarter from Blackburn), to the number of several thousands, and the military were stationed there to prevent their entering the town. The mob would not disperse on being required to do so; and at length the troops (dragoons and hussars) were ordered to charge, and in five minutes the mob was scattered in all directions, and 80 of the rioters were captured, 40 of whom were sent off to Preston House of Correction the same evening, and the other 40 would be sent to-day. The mill of Messrs. Fieldens and Townley was not stopped, except during the short time that it was surrounded by the mob.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—Up to this time the town remains in the same state of tranquillity, but serious apprehensions are still entertained of another outbreak.

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY.

Some apprehensions were created yesterday in consequence of numbers of strangers having come into town from the manufacturing districts. They walked in straggling groups of between twenty and thirty strong, down London-road, for the purpose, as is supposed, of stirring up the disaffected in the borough, and thus extending the scene of these riotous proceedings which have prevailed in the neighbouring districts.

CLITHEROE.

No disturbance has taken place here; but, owing to the excitement which prevails, the masters of the spinning and weaving-mills have closed their works, except the print-works of Messrs. Thompson and Co.

HINDLEY, AUGUST 17.

The rioters first made their appearance in this village at about 20 minutes before nine o'clock on Monday morning last. They came from Wigan, in a straggling manner, and 200 or 300 of the lowest class of people, chiefly Irish, and the greater part of them handloom weavers from the Schools. On their way here they stopped several coal-works, and also Mr. Gidlow's cotton-mills at Ince.

THE MINING DISTRICTS IN THE MIDDLE COUNTIES.

BIRMINGHAM, Thursday Evening.—The turn-out continues in South Staffordshire, and both men and masters appear determined not to give way. A boat of coals was swamped in the neighbourhood of Oldbury on Tuesday night, and all possible means are adopted to prevent the proceeding of the various manufactures of the neighbourhood.

DERBYSHIRE.

The glove hands, and a large number of men engaged in the hosiery manufactures, have refused to work, a notice to reduce their wages having been given, it is said by the large house at Belper, who state that an abatement is making by other manufacturers.

LEICESTER.

The stocking-makers in this district have all struck, in consequence, as is alleged, of the masters exacting full frame-rent for half a week's work.

PRESTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Reports stated that immense bodies of the rioters from Wigan, Chorley, and the districts of the collieries, some making them as numerous as 15,000, armed with axes, spades, bludgeons, &c., were on their way to the town. It was reported that a large cotton factory at Bamberbridge, was partially destroyed by the mob. From the church steeple and the North Union Railway Bridge, which command extensive views of the various roads to Preston, it was soon ascertained that the mob were in a body on their road towards the town of Chorley. However, the police and the military were brought together, and took up their station near Walton-bridge, the police being in the turnpike road, and the Rifles on each side being concealed behind the hedges. About three o'clock in the forenoon a mob of about 1000 persons, chiefly armed with iron truncheons, reached Walton, passed through the village

THE RIOTS IN THE COUNTRY.



THE SCENE AT NEW CROSS.

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* of Friday last, offering a reward of fifty pounds for the authors, abettors, or perpetrators of the outrages at Manchester, was published on Saturday.

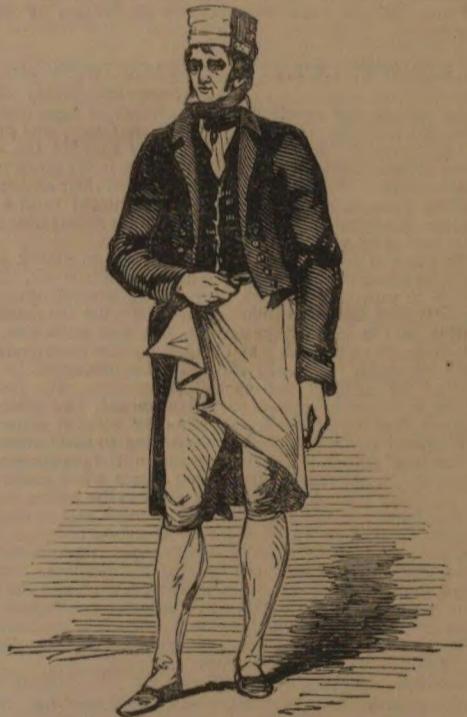
DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Throughout Saturday the greatest bustle and activity were displayed at the Home Office, at the Horse Guards, &c., in consequence of the arrival at the former place of an express from Manchester as early as seven o'clock, which, from its important nature, was immediately forwarded to the residence of Sir James Graham, who shortly after, with Mr. Manners Sutton, the under-secretary, was in attendance at the Home Office. About nine o'clock three of the magistrates of Manchester, who had left that town late on Friday night, and had come express to London for the purpose of laying before her Majesty's Government the latest information as to the state of the disturbed districts, and to impress upon them the necessity of the most energetic measures being immediately adopted for the suppression of the disturbances, were admitted to an interview with Sir James Graham, which was of considerable length. Whatever was the extent of the communications made by the deputation to the right hon. baronet has not been permitted to transpire, but their importance may be conjectured from the fact, that summonses were immediately afterwards issued for holding a Cabinet Council at the Foreign Office, in Downing-street, at twelve o'clock, which was attended by Sir Robert Peel, and the whole of the Cabinet ministers in town. Previous to the assembling of the Council, Sir Robert Peel visited Sir James Graham at the Home Office, and in the course of the morning two gentlemen, forming a deputation from Macclesfield, had an interview with the right hon. secretary. Immediately after the conclusion of the deliberations of the Cabinet Council, which occupied upwards of two hours, orders were forwarded from the Horse Guards to Woolwich, for a party of the Royal Artillery to hold themselves in instant readiness to depart for Manchester; and a similar order was despatched to St. George's Barracks, Charing-cross, for the departure of the third battalion of the Grenadier Guards, stationed at that barracks, for the same destination, *via* the London and Birmingham Railway.

The fact that troops had been ordered off to the disturbed districts soon became publicly known both at Woolwich and in the metropolis, and produced an intense feeling of alarm and excitement in the minds of individuals generally. Large crowds of persons shortly began to assemble in the neighbourhood of the barracks at Charing-cross, for the purpose of witnessing the departure of the troops, who congregated themselves together in detached groups, and appeared to be canvassing the objects and views of the "turn-outs," and the probable ultimate result of their proceeding. About six o'clock a detachment of 150 of the Royal Artillery left Woolwich, having in charge four heavy pieces of ordnance, each drawn by four horses, and accompanied by numerous waggons, containing ammunition, baggage, stores, and accoutrements, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, and proceeded to the terminus of the London and Birmingham Railway. At eight the third battalion of the Grenadier Guards marched out of St. George's Barracks, numbering between six and seven hundred strong, under the command of Colonel Sir Ord Honeyman, Bart., headed by the band playing, though the front gates in Trafalgar-square, and proceeded along Pall-mall East, Pall-mall, and Regent-street, into the New-road, on their way to Euston-square. They were followed by a large crowd of persons, which continued during their progress to increase, by accumulations of working men and boys, until their arrival at the railway station. By the time they reached the Quadrant, murmurs of groans and hisses burst from the crowd, which continued to increase as they advanced up Regent-street, mingled with exclamations of "Remember you are brothers." About the middle of Regent-street, the crowd pressing closely on the band, the officer in command directed the band to strike playing, and at the same time ordered the soldiers to "fix bayonets," which order was immediately obeyed. That, however, did not silence the groans and hisses, which were uttered by the crowd until the battalion reached the terminus.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY, SUNDAY.—This morning, as early as nine o'clock, another troop of Royal Horse Artillery arrived from Woolwich at the Euston Station of the London and Birmingham Railway, with three field pieces and ammunition. About 4 o'clock, the Quartermaster of the 34th Foot, from Portsmouth, attended by an orderly, arrived, and

ordered refreshment to be procured from the various public-houses for that regiment, which was *en route* by the South Western Railway from Portsmouth. The greatest excitement at this time prevailed, the Quartermaster being obliged to be escorted from the various public-houses by the police. In an hour after, two waggons, laden with ammunition and guarded



MANCHESTER OPERATIVE.

by several soldiers of the 34th, came up, and was shortly after followed by the regiment, under the command of Colonel Airey, consisting of 600 men. On their arrival they were greeted with the most discordant yelling by the mob, and it was as much as the police could do to prevent them from forcing an entry into the railway yard.

MANCHESTER, SATURDAY EVENING.
Captain Sleigh, the active assistant-commissioner of police, was on duty all last night, and in constant hourly communication with Colonel Weinyss, as from information obtained from authentic quarters, it was feared that incendiary attempts would be made upon one or more quarters of the town. At 7 o'clock this morning, upwards of one hundred respectable inhabitants were sworn in as special constables. Although the apprehended attack on the carts coming with supplies to market did not take place, the markets and shambles have been very scantily supplied. At eight o'clock information was early received at the Town-hall, that a large mob had gone to turn out the hands at the engine manufactory of the Leeds Railway. On receipt of this intelligence, a large body of police and special constables were dispatched, who succeeded in preventing any further outrage, although the hands did not return to work. About noon a strong force of mounted police, with one hundred police constables on foot, and about an equal number of special constables, were dispatched to Little Ireland, in the township of Chorlton on Medlock, where they succeeded in dispersing a large crowd, and seizing large accumulations of stones and brickbats. No less than ten cart loads were removed under the protection of this body, who entered many houses, where they found large accumulated heaps. The police were attacked with showers of stones, and amongst others, Superintendent Sawley was severely injured by a blow from a brickbat. At this time, and until four o'clock, the Town-hall was under the protection of the special constables, of whom there were large bodies, numbers arriving constantly



DEPARTURE OF TROOPS BY THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

to be sworn in. The Riot Act was read at an early period of the day by D. Maude, Esq. It was subsequently read at other parts of the town, and the following notice, in large letters, was extensively posted:—“Public Notice.—The Riot Act has been read, and all persons are desired to go peaceably to their respective homes, on pain of being apprehended and punished as rioters and disturbers of the public peace. William Neild, Mayor. Town-hall, August 10, 1842.” At this hour the streets were being scoured by large detachments of foot and horse police in every direction. About noon a messenger arrived at the Town-hall, by an express train from Preston, from the magistrates, requesting military aid. Expectations of a general turn out were entertained as early as Thursday, on account of which many special constables were sworn in, and the sergeants of militia, as well as the pensioners, were called to active service, and took up their quarters at the prison. It was understood at the Town-hall that three troops of the Lancashire Yeomanry had been called out for active service. Three persons have been killed; and although this town is in but a poor condition to spare any troops, 150 Rifles have been sent down by the three o’clock train. This morning none of the mills, except those of Messrs. Birley, in Oxford-street, and Messrs. Kennedy, in the same street, have commenced work. The suburbs of the town have been crowded with gangs of marauders, on the pretence of seeking alms. About noon a very daring and riotous attack was made on a mill at Quarry-bank, near Willastow, belonging to Mr. Greg, the late member for Manchester, by about 500 men; who after demanding admission, which was refused, forced open the door, the whole body marching into the lower part of the mill, and effecting considerable damage before they could be ejected. After this they went to the village shops and bakehouses, seizing all the bread they could lay their hands upon.

At 3 o’clock in the afternoon, intelligence was received of a most daring attempt on the Leeds Railway, which was no less than to seize the mail train. A large mob ascended the inclined plane from St. George’s-fields, and threw the guard down the embankment. They then let all the water out of the boiler, leaving the fire in, expecting that an explosion would be the consequence. Prompt aid was sent by a strong detachment of Rifles, police, and special constables, but on their arrival the crowd had dispersed. Seeing that their attempt had not been effectual, and had not rendered the engines unfit for work, the mob were about to renew the attack, when they were dispersed. An attempt was also made to throw the express engine off the road, which brought the request to this town for military aid, by several obstructions being thrown in its way.

At 6 o’clock a special messenger arrived at the Town-hall from the magistrates at Stalybridge, giving information that 10,000 persons, including navigators and others, had passed through that town, the majority of whom were armed with clubs. They passed through very quietly, with the exception of repeated cries that they would have blood for blood. The letter requested military aid. At 9 o’clock a letter was received from the Superintendent of Police at Bury, addressed to Sir Charles Shaw, stating that upwards of 5000 persons had left the town on their way to Bolton, and were expected back at night. Large assemblages had also come into the town from Heywood. He also accompanied this with a strong request for a company of soldiers. At 10 o’clock it was announced at the Town-hall that all was quiet in the different districts.

SUNDAY MORNING.—The accounts from many of the out-districts received yesterday evening, continue to be of a very alarming description. At Hyde, the districts were placarded with bills from the magistrates, forbidding all assemblages as illegal; whilst counter bills were issued, declaring that the workmen would not return to work until the Charter had become the law of the land. At Ashton, where the riots in this district commenced, there are no mills at work. A battalion of the Coldstream Guards has just reached here by the 7 o’clock train from London. The 73rd Regiment is on its way from Ireland.

MONDAY EVENING, Seven o’clock.—The mill owners and manufacturers have resolved not to open their factories or resume business until a general and simultaneous plan can be adopted. For this purpose the mayor is in constant correspondence with the Home Office; but before it can be followed it will be necessary to have another reinforcement of troops. At three o’clock this afternoon, in consequence of information received that an open air meeting was to be held in the Granby-row Fields, there was an imposing array of military force collected opposite St. Peter’s Church. It being feared that another attempt would be made, at 4 o’clock a much more imposing force, consisting, in addition to the above, of four hundred police and special constables, went down to Granby-row Fields; but there being no opposition, they marched onwards through Ancoats, back through Oldham-street, to their destination. Some factories in Poland-street, Ancoats, have been taken as barracks, of which a large party of the Fusilier Guards have taken possession. A large detachment of the 12th Lancers arrived this morning from Liverpool by special trains, having just come to that port from Dublin. Placards, of which the following is a copy, were extensively distributed this day round the walls of the town:—

“RUN FOR GOLD!!!

“Labour is suspended! Public credit is shaken!! Labour is worthless!!! Run for gold. Every sovereign is now worth thirty shillings. Paper cannot be cashed. Run, middle-class men, trades, odd-fellows, sick clubs, and money clubs, to the saving-banks, and all banks, for gold! gold!! gold!!!”

At the meeting of the delegates, held at the Town-hall this morning, much inflammatory language was used. A resolution was passed not to return to work until the charter had become the law of the land.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.—This town remains nearly in the same state as yesterday. None of the cotton-mills are at work; but an expectation exists that a portion of the workmen will, in a short time, resume their employment. It is plain, from what has occurred at the meetings of the working-classes, that a large body of them disapprove of the resolution which the Chartist have, in some instances, succeeded in carrying,—that labour shall not be resumed until the Charter becomes the law of the land. Since Saturday night two of the leaders in the proceedings which have caused such disturbance in the town, Isaac Tinker and George Seddon, have been apprehended.

ATTACK ON A PRINT-WORKS.—THE MOB FIRED ON.—TWO MEN AND THREE BOYS WOUNDED.

Messrs. Wilson and Co., of the Adelphi print-works, Salford, resumed work on Friday, all their hands being taken on. This was speedily made known amongst the rioters; and so early as seven o’clock a large crowd presented themselves at the entrance gates, Adelphi-street, and demanded that the hands should be turned out. We believe one of the Messrs. Wilson expressed a determination that the works should not be stopped, and stated that he had a body of police in the yard to protect them. The gates were then closed, and the crowd proceeded to throw stones over the wall. A body of police rushed out and drove the crowd back; most of them then went round to the south side of the building, and hurled showers of stones

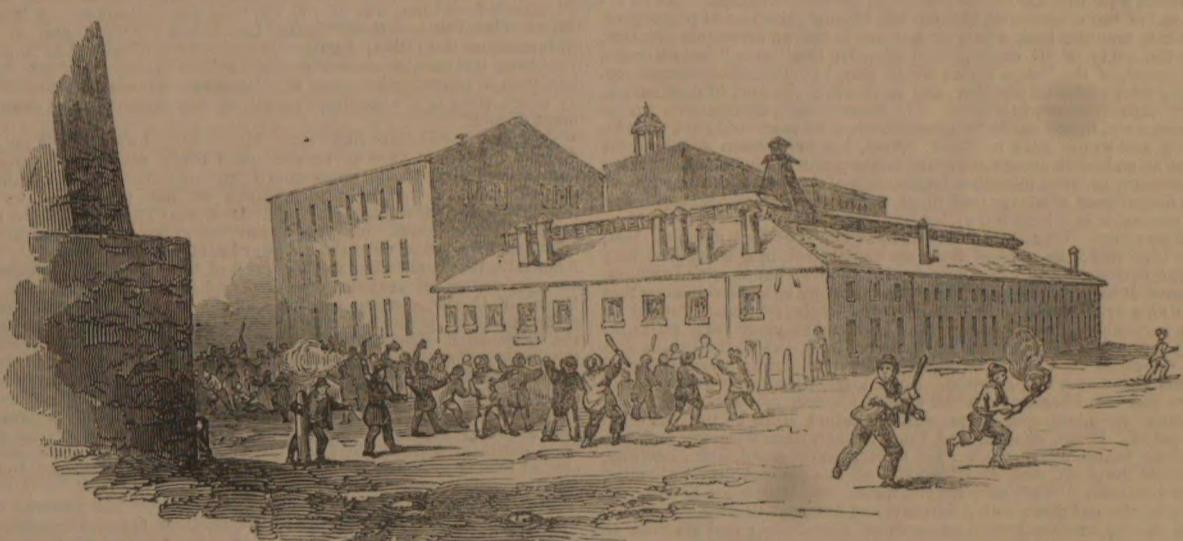


TOWN HALL, MANCHESTER—READING THE RIOT ACT.

at the windows, evidently determined to destroy as much property as they could. The police again made a sally, and drove the crowd away; but before they had succeeded, a private watchman, who had stationed himself at one of the windows inside, discharged a blunderbuss loaded with No. 4 shot at the legs of the assailants, and five of them, we regret to say, were wounded. They were carried off to the Salford Royal Dispensary; and the mob being thus intimidated, no further violence was attempted, and the works proceeded without interruption up to the hour at which we write.

The men were shot from the ground-window of the mill, as seen in the print.

THE COLLIES’ STRIKE—WARWICKSHIRE. The miners of South Staffordshire having obtained information that some of the works in their district were being supplied with coal from the pits in Bedworth and Foleshill, which are situated between Coventry and Nuneaton, on the borders of Leicestershire, they deputed six colliers to visit the men in the above district. On Friday they proceeded to the place, where they were joined by Mr. O’Neil, from Birmingham, the Chartist lecturer, and another. At six o’clock in the evening a few assembled, and adjourned until four on Saturday morning; at three they commenced calling each other out of their houses, and at the appointed hour about 1000 were col-



MESSRS. WILSON’S MILL, SALFORD.

lected on a piece of waste ground leading from the high road. A collier from West Bromwich was appointed to preside, upon which Mr. O’Neil addressed the men on the rights of labour, and the necessity of the men of Warwickshire co-operating with those of Staffordshire for an improvement in their condition. He advised them to obey the law, and not to force their fellow-labourers to quit work, but to reason them into compliance, as the struggle then going on was to be conducted by moral means alone. The result was communicated to the colliery bailiffs, and in a short time after six boats, which had come from Oldbury in Staffordshire, and were lying in the adjoining canal, were started back to their owners empty, amidst the cheers of the turn-outs. The ground of complaint amongst

the men in Bedworth consists more in the number of hours they are required to work, than their wages. They have at present 3s. a day for getting their coal, but work fourteen hours a day.

DREADFUL RIOT AT PRESTON.—RIOTERS SHOT. PRESTON, Saturday, One o’clock.—A meeting of operatives was held in Chadwick’s Orchard last night, about nine o’clock; and though the numbers in attendance were considerable, the crowd was not anything like what might have been anticipated. A detachment of the 72nd were lodged in the assembly-room of the Bull Inn, and were under arms all night. It was scarcely anticipated that any measures would have been

For continuation, see page 236.



BACK ENTRANCE TO MESSRS. WILSON’S MILL.

PROVINCIAL.

SOUTH HANTS ELECTION.—The high sheriff of the county has appointed the nomination of this election to take place on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., and the polling, in the event of there being any contest, on Friday and Saturday the 26th and 27th. A public meeting was held at Portsmouth on Monday evening, at which Lord Charles Wellesley was introduced to the electors by Rear-Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis.

IPSWICH ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates to supply the vacancy created in the representation of this borough by the decision of the late election committee took place on the Cornhill on Monday last at ten o'clock. The Chartists mustered in rather strong force. There was no exhibition of party colours on the occasion. The Mayor having opened the business of the day, and the usual forms having been gone through, Mr. J. E. Sparrow proposed Captain Gladstone, as a fit and proper person to represent the Borough, which was seconded by Mr. Ram. Mr. Thornbury was next proposed by Mr. Wreells, which was seconded by Mr. Muley. Mr. S. Lane Fox was next proposed by Mr. Rodwell, and seconded by Mr. Schriber. Henry Vincent (the Chartist) was then proposed by Mr. Buck, seconded by Mr. Lovewell. Mr. John Nicholson was proposed by Mr. Hamlyn, seconded by Mr. Mott. The candidates then severally addressed the electors, after which, a show of hands being for the Chartist candidates, a poll was demanded on behalf of the Conservatives. The following were the numbers at the close of the poll:—Gladstone, 651; Fox, 641; Thornbury, 548; Vincent, 473.

The typhus fever has been very prevalent in Devonport, and has swept away six of the children of Mr. Dawson, late manager and lessee of the Devonport Theatre.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING OF THE GATES OF DERRY.—This anniversary was celebrated with the accustomed signals of rejoicing. A salute of cannon was fired at an early hour in the morning, flags were hoisted on the cathedral and at the Royal bastion, and the joy-bells sent forth merry peals throughout the day. In the evening the apprentice boys assembled in their club-rooms, where they enjoyed themselves for a few hours in the utmost harmony. The whole proceedings went off in the most peaceable manner and without the slightest interruption.—*Derry Sentinel*.

ENGLISH FRUIT FOR SCOTLAND.—On Wednesday the large steam ship Royal Adelaide, of 1000 tons burthen, Captain Richardson, Commander, left the St. Katherine's Steam-wharf, under the care of Mr. Bell, the pilot of the company, with 150 saloon, fore-cabin, and deck passengers for Leith, among whom were many of the Scottish nobility and gentry, and several English gentlemen on grouse shooting excursions to the Highlands. In addition to a large cargo, and several horses, carriages, and sporting dogs, the vessel contained an enormous quantity of English fruit, which continued arriving from various quarters until the moment the vessel got under weigh. There is a great demand for English fruit in Scotland, and the season has been so very prolific that great quantities have been shipped in the Scotch steamers; but the Royal Adelaide, on this occasion, took out an unusually large supply, amounting, in the whole, to 100 tons, which, should the steamer meet with a fair voyage, of which there is every probability, will soon be disposed of, in the Edinburgh markets.

TEMPERANCE AND CHANGE.—The great apostle of temperance, Father Mathew, arrived here about ten o'clock on Saturday morning, from Dublin, accompanied by the very rev. Mr. Murphy, of Church-street chapel, in that city. As this has been expected for some time previously, a very large assemblage had congregated on the quay to welcome him, and to gratify themselves with a sight of the great philanthropist. On landing he was received with much cheering, and the crowd escorted him to the residence of the Right Rev. Bishop Scott. He proceeds, we have heard, from this to Liverpool on Thursday next, and in a few days resumes his labours in Ireland.—*Greenock Advertiser*.

IRISH REAPERS.—We mentioned in our last the arrival of a boat-load of Irish reapers. Since then, several other steamers, even more crowded than the one we then alluded to, have arrived here. Among others, the Rover, from Londonderry, on Friday morning, had close upon 1500 passengers. Not merely her main and quarter-decks, but the paddle-boxes and gangways were crowded, and even the very shrouds and the top of the cook's galley were occupied. As an instance of the progress of temperance among this class of passengers, we may mention that, a year or two ago it was an invariable practice, for the safety of all concerned, to deprive the "boys," before going on board, of the "slips" with which they had furnished themselves. They were gathered together, and on reaching the port of destination, were thrown ashore in a heap. The consequence, among such a pugnacious set, might easily be guessed, when no man could get his own stick, and would have no other. Now, however, when drunkenness is at an end, such scenes are altogether unknown, no precaution being necessary, as, even in such a large cargo as was on board the Rover, no disturbance whatever took place, they being as easily managed and as peaceable as a boat full of lambs.—*Ibid.*

SWANSEA.—DREADFUL MURDER.—On Tuesday morning last, the 16th inst., the town of Swansea was thrown into a state of very great excitement in consequence of a report that a poor Irishman named John Bowling, had been murdered in cold blood early that morning by some five men. It appeared by the evidence adduced on the coroner's inquest, that a quarrel had taken place early on Tuesday morning between some Irishwomen, who live in the same court as the deceased. The five men charged with crime were attracted towards the spot by the noise. Soon after, those men attempted to take indecent liberties with the women; spoke of their intention of passing the night with them, which conduct some of the Irishmen resented. Blows ensued, and the Irishmen were worsted, and two of them beaten dangerously. Soon after the deceased, John Bowling, entered the court, and said, "What is all this noise about?" when the five men said, "We'll soon let you know, you Irish b—"; and with that he was cut down with a hatchet, and fell dead at once. After he had fallen, he was kicked and stabbed repeatedly; and his wife in attempting to save him, received very dangerous injuries. An inquest was held on Tuesday, and adjourned to Wednesday, for the purpose of receiving further evidence; but from the evidence already produced there cannot be the slightest doubt of the guilt of the five men, as all equally participated in the destruction of the unfortunate deceased. Another Irishman, who ran to his assistance, was so severely kicked, that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The police were most active, and apprehended all the prisoners in the course of the morning.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, August 15.—A branch of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, was formed at Blessington, county of Wicklow, on Saturday last. The Marquis of Downshire presided, both at the business meeting in the morning, and the dinner of the society in the evening. The proceedings excited much interest, and passed off with the happiest unanimity.

The getting in of the harvest will be quite general in Ireland this week.

One hundred cottiers, sent out by Colonel Wyndham from his estate in Clare to Canada, from Limerick, on landing at Quebec, received 20s. each to proceed up the country, having been otherwise well provided for.

The garrison contract for meat has fallen one penny three-farthings a pound this month.

Mr. Leslie, son of the late Colonel Leslie, is a candidate for Monaghan, on the Conservative interest, with every probability of success.

Mr. Ireland, resident magistrate at Naas, has retired. It is not probable that the vacancy thereby created will be filled up by Government.

BELFAST ELECTION.—The election for this borough commenced on Saturday at twelve o'clock, when Lord Hamilton Chichester was proposed by T. L. Stewart, Esq., and seconded by John Clarke, Esq.; James E. Tennent, Esq., proposed by John Kane, Esq., and seconded by Richard Davison, Esq.; D. R. Ross, Esq., was proposed by George T. Mitchell, Esq., and seconded by Edward O'Rorke, Esq. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. E. Tennent and Mr. Ross. A poll was then demanded on behalf of Lord Hamilton Chichester, and the court adjourned till Monday morning at nine o'clock. At the close of the first day's poll, the numbers stood thus:—

Ross	173
Tennent	170
Chichester	26

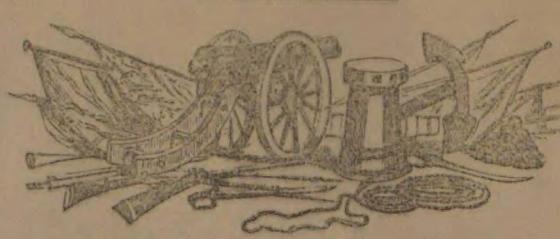
At the close of the second day's poll the numbers were:—

Ross	463
Tennent	439
Chichester	184

DEATH OF LORD ROSSMORE.—The demise of Lord Rossmore took place on Wednesday evening last at Rossmore Park, in the county of Monaghan. His lordship had been in a declining state of health for some years. It is said that the deceased nobleman had in the heyday of youth enlisted in the army as a common soldier, and served as such for some years. His lordship was in his seventy-seventh year.

TROOPS FOR THE DISTURBED DISTRICTS.—On the arrival of the intelligence this morning of the disturbed state of the manufacturing districts, immediate orders were issued by the authorities to the two steam-packet companies to have each a vessel in instant readiness for the conveyance of troops to England; accordingly, the Nottingham and Mercury steamers were prepared for the reception of a regiment of infantry, and this evening, at four o'clock, sailed for Liverpool, having on board the whole of the 58th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Frith.

TRIAL OF MRS. BYRNE FOR THE MURDER OF HER HUSBAND.—Dr. Adams, Surgeon Kirby, and Mr. Shea, an apothecary and chemist, were examined, and gave it as their opinion that Byrne died from apoplexy, produced by drunkenness, and that his body might have become decomposed in a few hours after death. Baron Pennefather charged the jury, who retired, and in about half an hour returned with a verdict of "Not Guilty."



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, Sunday Evening.—It has already been stated that it was her Majesty's intention to take an excursion to sea in the royal yacht in the course of the summer. Orders were received here on Tuesday morning by telegraphic despatch to get the Royal George yacht ready for sea immediately, and her captain, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, arrived here on the same day; and it then became known that her Majesty had signified her intention of visiting Scotland, and that the royal yacht was to be equipped for the purpose of conveying her there. By the activity of her officers and crew she was at once and fully rigged, with all her running gear rove and her sails bent, by Friday, having in the mean time been into dock and had her copper cleaned. The royal barges have also been got ready for the reception of her Majesty, and their crews have been furnished with handsome uniform dresses for the occasion. The Pique, 36, the Hon. Captain Stopford, now lying at Spithead, is named as one of the ships which is to attend her Majesty, as also the Salamander steam-frigate, Commander A. S. Hammond. The Resistance troop-ship, Commander G. E. Patey, sailed yesterday for Canada, with the 71st Regiment, which marched from Chichester Barracks to the port in two divisions on Wednesday and Thursday last, and immediately embarked. The Brisk, 3, Lieutenant Commander George Sprigg, arrived here on Thursday from the coast of Africa, and sailed on Friday to the eastward, to be paid off. The Rolla, 16, Commander C. Hall, arrived on Tuesday also from the coast of Africa, and has gone round to Chatham to be paid off. She left Ascension on the 19th of June, at which date the Albert, steamer, one of the unfortunate Niger expedition, and the Prompt schooner, were lying there. The Madagascar was at Cabinda, near which place, with the Waterwitch, she had destroyed a baracoon, and liberated 9000 slaves. She was expected in a few days at Ascension. The Alban steam-vessel arrived on Friday from Gibraltar and Lisbon, with invalids—last from Plymouth. The Pique, 36, Hon. Captain Stopford, is now ready for sea; she went out of harbour on Wednesday. The Minaur, 72, hospital ship, Captain M. Quin, which sailed from Plymouth for China, was at the Cape of Good Hope on the 18th of May. The Vixen, steam-frigate, Commander Boyes, was at the Mauritius on the 14th of April, on her passage to China. The Inaum, 74, fitting out as the receiving-ship for Port Royal, went out of the basin on Wednesday last, and will be ready for sea in a few days, by which time it is expected she will have completed her complement of men.

THE COAST-GUARD SERVICE.—NEW REGULATIONS.—Two additional lieutenants are to be promoted every year to the rank of commander—one from a coast-guard revenue cutter; but no lieutenant can receive the promotion unless he has previously served two years in a sea-going ship, and those who have served the two years will be allowed one year's time for every three years in the coast-guard service, or eighteen months in a revenue cutter. The Admiralty have conceded to the Board of Customs the appointment of chief mates of revenue cruisers, and they recommend to the Board of Customs, when vacancies occur for second mates, that a preference may be given to such persons as have been brought up in the Greenwich Hospital Schools, or some other public institution. It is considered that these regulations will diffuse a spirit of emulation and perseverance highly beneficial to the service in general, and urge lieutenants of the navy to serve two years at sea as speedily as possible, without which on no account are they to receive promotion in the coast-guard service. And, further, such officers must also have certificates from the Comptroller General of the coast-guard, stating that their conduct "has been active, zealous, obedient, and in all other respects satisfactory."

MALTA, Aug. 5.—SHIPS OF WAR IN PORT.—The Queen, 110, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, commander-in-chief; Howe, 120, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir F. Mason, second in command; Impregnable, 104; Rodney, 92; Monarch, 84; Indus, 78; Vernon, 50; L'Aigle, 24; Magicienne, 24; Snake, 16; Devastation and Geyser, war-steamer; Prometheus and Alecto, steam-packets; and the Ceylon, receiving-ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis, superintendent of Malta Dockyard.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE REST OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—The Formidable, 84, Jaseur, 16, and Lizard, steam-tender, at Gibraltar; Thunderer, 84, at Cadiz; and Belvidera, 38, on the south coast of Spain; Scout, 18, and Medea, war-steamer, at Corfu; Vanguard, 80, Cambridge, 78, and Phoenix, war-steamer, at Biskay Bay, near the Dardanelles; Stromboli, war-steamer, at Constantinople; Inconstant, 36, Hecate, and Vesuvius, war-steamer, at Beyrouth; Cyclops, at Alexandria; Locust, steam-tender, at Tripoli, in Barbary; and the Savage, 10, at Tunis; Beacon and Magpie, at Port Nauasia, in the Island of Paros; Polyphemus, steam-packet, at Malta.

NARROW ESCAPE OF ONE H.M. SHIPS.—The Crocodile troop-ship, Commander T. Elson, during her recent passage to North America, had a narrow escape from being destroyed by fire, the captain's steward having accidentally set fire to a store in the cockpit, adjoining the ship's magazine, on the afternoon of the 20th July. He had been absent from it about twenty minutes without being aware of the dangerous position in which his light had been placed, and had it not been that the purser's steward providentially went to the purser's store about that time, to issue provisions to the troops on board for the ensuing day, the whole of the passengers and crew of this fine vessel might have been blown up in the middle of the ocean, and not a human being left to account for the loss of so many lives and so much valuable property. The fire, it is very gratifying to state, was extinguished by the united efforts of five individuals, and, by the judicious manner in which the commander acted on the occasion, the knowledge was confined to them alone during the rest of the voyage. Its occurrence has now, however, been made known to a larger circle, and great expressions of gratitude have been awarded to the men for their presence of mind under such trying circumstances, and for the manner in which they kept their secret.

Lieutenant Barton and Lieutenant Meech.—Lieutenant Barton and Lieutenant Meech, of the Monarch line-of-battle ship died towards the end of June at Athens, of fever caught in the marshes, while engaged with other officers in the removal of Grecian antiquities to be sent to this country. They were buried with military honours, Sir Edward Lyons and General Church being present.

WOOLWICH, Wednesday.—Betwixt six and seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, 4.30, including officers and men, of the Chatham division of Royal Marines, received orders to proceed immediately to Woolwich, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Stevens. The men, having been previously under orders to hold themselves in readiness, in

case their services might be required, marched on the shortest notice to Gravesend, where they embarked on board a steam-vessel, and arrived at Woolwich at half-past three o'clock this morning. Late, or rather early, as the hour was, they were billeted on the various hotels and public houses, and the scenes that occurred in endeavouring to gain admission it is almost impossible to describe, the inmates, particularly the female branches, wringing their hands, and showing every symptom of despair, from a firm belief that the knocking at the door, and the voices of so many persons in the streets, could only proceed from a mob of Chartists or evil-disposed persons, and it was with the greatest difficulty the tired and hungry marines could gain admittance. They expressed themselves thankful to be admitted to the tap-rooms, where, after partaking of bread and cheese and beer, they were content with the hard forms and tables on which to repose. It was generally believed, although nothing was definitely known, that the Royal Marines were to perform the duties of the 73rd Regiment, in the event of the services of that corps being required in the disturbed districts. This conjecture was realised between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, by the arrival of a route from the War Office, ordering all the effective men to march from Woolwich at half-past five o'clock on Thursday morning for London, and proceed by railway into Yorkshire. No specific town is named in the route, as further instructions will be issued on their arrival in that county for their guidance, according to the circumstances which may arise to require their services at any particular place. Very little baggage will be taken with the regiment, and all the recruits and sick, and the women and children, will remain at Woolwich. It is supposed the effective men will amount to upwards of 600, and they will be commanded by Colonel James Frederick Lowe, C.B. and K.H., their commanding officer. A troop of Horse Artillery is under orders to hold themselves in readiness, in case their services may be required at short notice.

COURT-MARTIAL.—The General Commanding-in-Chief has had the honour to lay before the Queen the proceedings of a general court-martial, held in Chatham barracks, on the 27th of June last, and continued by adjournment to the 2nd of July, for the trial of Ensign Samuel Walter Kirk, of the 18th Regiment, arraigned upon the undermentioned charges. [The charges (ten in number) are too voluminous for insertion.] They all refer to gross irregularities in the prisoner's accounts. Upon these charges the court found the prisoner guilty on the whole of the ten charges, with the exception of so much of them as charges him with conduct unbecoming the character of a gentleman, of which part of the charge the court therefore acquits him. The court having found the accused guilty of the whole of the charges exhibited against him, with the exception of so much of the additional charge as before stated, which, being in breach of the articles of war, does in virtue thereof sentence him, the said Ensign Samuel Walter Kirk, of the 18th Regiment, of Foot, and acting Quartermaster of the provisional battalion, to be cashiered; and her Majesty was pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the court.—*JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.*

The sentence on 2nd Lieut. Geale, 5th Fusiliers, is, that he is to be publicly and severely reprimanded, and placed at the bottom of the list of officers of that regiment. His place, at present, is fourth on the list, and he loses four steps. The date of his commission is June, 1840.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN BURDETT.—On Saturday morning last, while the 17th Lancers were performing their field exercise, under the command of his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, on Woodhouse-moor, an accident befel Captain Burdett, son of Sir Francis Burdett, which at first appeared to be of a very serious nature. During the movements, and when the troops were charging in line at full gallop, his Royal Highness in front, the "halt" was sounded, and in the confusion and jostling unavoidable on such occasions, Captain Burdett was thrown from his horse, the animal stumbling upon him. The unfortunate gentleman was so stunned by the fall, that he lay as if dead, and the utmost anxiety was felt by his Royal Highness and the officers of the regiment. After the lapse of a quarter of an hour, he was so far recovered as to be able to stand, and shortly after was conveyed to the barracks in a coach.—*Leeds Mercury*.

PORTSMOUTH, Sunday.—At an early hour this morning the 34th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Airey, left this garrison, and proceeded by special train to London, whence it will be forwarded by the London and Birmingham and the Grand Junction Railways to Manchester and other towns in Lancashire, where it has been ordered to proceed to assist in putting down the disturbances now unhappily prevailing in that locality. A special message from the Horse Guards arrived here yesterday evening with the order to the colonel, and at eight o'clock this morning the regiment marched out of barracks, and proceeded to the Gosport terminus. The 71st Regiment marched in here from Chichester barracks on Wednesday and Thursday, and embarked on board the Resistance troop-ship, for Quebec. The 32nd Regiment will leave the garrison in a few days, and will be relieved by the 16th, now lying at Gosport. It is stated that the 32nd will proceed to Winchester, and occupy the barracks there. The 4th Lancers are expected in a few days at Brighton. The depot of the Rifle Regiment abroad proceeded during the week to the Isle of Wight, where it occupies, in conjunction with the depots of several other regiments, Parkhurst barracks, near Newport. The 65th Regiment, now lying at Plymouth, is expected here in a few days, as it is understood that it is one of the regiments which is ordered to replace the 32nd and 34th.

The 65th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Senior, are hourly expected from Plymouth, to relieve the 34th Regiment, ordered to Winchester. The 32nd Regiment will also move to Woolwich, on the arrival of the 6th Regiment from Deal. The latter regiment will occupy Forton and Haslar barracks; and the 16th, Cambridge and Forehouse barracks, now occupied by the 32nd.



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT, August 12.—The Ida, from Amsterdam for Batavia, will come into the harbour to repair, being leaky.

AUGUST 13.—The East Indiaman Robert Small, Captain J. P. Scott, arrived off the Wight this morning. She left Calcutta May 1st, the Cape June 4th, and St. Helena June 23rd. She brought nearly thirty boxes and bags of letters, including Admiralty and Treasury despatches. The mails were conveyed by a pilot to Southampton, and arrived there just in time to be sent to town by the morning mail train. They were consequently delivered in London on Monday afternoon.

RAPIDITY OF STEAM NAVIGATION.—The British and North American royal mail steamer the Columbia sailed from this port on the evening of the 19th ult., and arrived at Boston early on the morning of the 1st instant, and reached the Mersey in the forenoon of the 13th inst., bringing replies to letters dated Liverpool, July 19. The interval between sending the letters and receiving the replies to them was a few hours more than 24 days. This is, we believe, the most rapid conveyance of letters between the Old and the New World ever known.—*Liverpool Albion*.</p

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AGAIN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The re-appointment of his Grace the Duke of Wellington to the command of the army was announced in Tuesday's *Gazette*. His Grace was Master-General of the Ordnance from 1818 to 1827, when he succeeded his Royal Highness the Duke of York in the same high office he has been again called on to occupy. On being appointed First Lord of the Treasury in 1828, his Grace resigned the command of the army to Lord Hill, who has continued to fulfil the duties of the office up to the present time. Since 1794, with the exception of a short interval from 1809 to 1811, when Sir David Dundas commanded, this office has had three occupants—His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Lord Hill, and the Duke of Wellington. The latter is now in his 74th year, having been born on the 1st of May, 1769.

WILL OF LATE LORD MANNERS.—The will of the above nobleman, whose decease, about six weeks since, will be recollected, was proved on Monday last in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The executors are Lord Charles Manners and the Rev. Thomas Manners Sutton, Sub-Dean of Lincoln; his lordship's widow, Lady Manners, being appointed co-executrix. The amount of personal property is sworn at under £250,000.

WALMER CASTLE, Wednesday.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro arrived from town on Thursday, on a visit to the Duke of Wellington for several weeks, and the castle is expected to be full of company the first week in next month.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—A new farce, under the name of *Locomotion*, from the pleasant and prolific pen of Bernard, was produced on Tuesday, at this theatre, with perfect success; of the plot, &c., more anon.

It is rumoured that Templeton, our first English tenor singer, is in treaty with either of the managers of the patent theatres. Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to hear of his re-appearance here, for, indeed, he is sadly wanted, and will be warmly welcomed.

The town of Knittelfeld in Styria, was on the 56th ult. so dreadfully ravaged by a fire, that 56 houses and 60 farm buildings were entirely consumed, and six persons lost their lives.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—The receipts upon the London and Birmingham Railway amounted last week to the extraordinary sum of £20,672—a sum hitherto unequalled upon any railway in the world during the same length of time.

THE PACHA OF EGYPT.—We read in a letter from Alexandria, July 22nd, published by the *Augsburg Gazette*—“The Pacha has just authorised Captain Engledie, not only to repair the road between this place and Suez, but also to realise the project of a Steam Navigation Company for the transit trade. He is to build at Suez, at the cost of the Pacha, a large hotel for the accommodation of travellers, and warehouses for the reception of goods. The Pacha proposes also to establish a steam-boat communication between Alexandria and Constantinople.” The same letter states that since the arrival of the English bishop at Jerusalem several Jews have embraced the protestant religion.

A letter from Gibraltar, in the Madrid journals of the 5th inst., states that an English war steamer lying there and laden with 400 barrels of gunpowder, had taken fire but fortunately it was extinguished before the powder was reached.

TEMPERANCE IN HANOVER.—We learn from Osnabruck, in the kingdom of Hanover, that temperance societies have increased there to such an extent, that the revenue derived from the duty upon brandy, for the last year, is 36,000 crowns less than in the preceding year.

DEATH IN A VAPOUR BATH.—(From the *Journal D'Anvers*.)—The proprietors of the French baths at Antwerp recently appeared before the Tribunal of Correctional Police to answer the charge of homicide by imprudence, in having caused the death of an elderly woman in their bath, by not taking proper precautions to prevent accidents. It appeared that on the 6th of June a widow, named Tailleur, about 70 years of age, was conducted to the Bains Francais, in the Rue de Temple, by a countryman of hers, a German, for the purpose of having a vapour bath. He gave strict injunctions to the attendant to take great care of her, on account of her great age, and the fact of her being ignorant of the French language. The old lady was placed upon a sort of camp bedstead, which is found in all vapour baths, and left there by the attendant, after being informed by her as to the mode of admitting and turning off the steam. When the attendant returned, however, after the usual period of absence, she found the old lady stretched motionless upon the bedstead. She was, in fact, dead. Medical aid was immediately called, and the surgeons said, that death had been caused by pulmonary and cerebral congestion, produced by the admission of an excessive quantity of steam, which the deceased, in ignorance of the management of the bath, had not been able to shut off. The whole of her left side was scalded and burnt by the steam, and on the left cheek also was a severe contusion, which she had received in falling, when, as it is supposed, she attempted to rise from the bedstead to open the bath door. These facts having been deposited to, the Court fined each of the two proprietors of the baths in a penalty of 500f., besides ordering them to pay the costs of the suit.

ANOTHER INTRUDER AT THE PALACE.—There has been another intruder in Windsor castle. About nine o'clock on Monday night, as Mr. Taylor, one of her Majesty's pages, was passing through the grand entrance hall, he discovered on one of the benches near to the fireplace a person dressed in a fustian jacket and trousers, lying apparently at his ease, stretched at full length on one of the benches. He stated that he had walked about 30 miles that day, having come from Woolwich, and all he wanted was his pension and something to drink. He said he walked into the castle by the tradesmen's entrance, but no questions were asked him, neither did any person attempt to stop him. It appearing to the Lord Steward that the fellow was under the influence of liquor or very stupid, or that he was both drunk and stupid, his Lordship ordered the Inspector Studd to take him to a lock-up house for the night, and on Tuesday morning he was conveyed by the 7 o'clock train to town to undergo a further examination. On Tuesday morning he underwent a strict examination at the Home Office, and was remanded until Thursday. It appeared that he came from Maidstone, in Kent, and that his name is Thomas Quested. There is every reason to believe that he is a person of unsound mind. It is supposed at the Castle that he gained admission by clambering over the low wall, into the quadrangle, near King Charles's statue, and not, as he stated, by the tradesmen's entrance.

EARTHQUAKE AT CAPE HAITI.—According to accounts from Cape Hayti (St. Domingo) of the 28th June, received at Bremen, another shock of earthquake took place on the 24th, which caused great terror, but no details are given.

There is now living in this country a man named Ripley, who for the last eighty years (without intermission) has taken out a hawker's licence, and has consequently paid to Government upwards of £300. This patriarchal hawker still travels the country, although he is now at the advanced age of 103 years. The above fact was related to Mr. Taylor, stamp distributor of this town, by a grandson of the aged Ripley, who exercises the same calling.—*Sussex Advertiser*.

PONTOONS.—An Austrian officer, named Birago, has invented a new system of throwing pontoons over rivers. It was tried a few days ago in the presence of the King of Wurtemberg on the Neckar, near Louisburg. A bridge, 250 feet in length, was completed in thirty-five minutes, and 100 pioneers, 100 tirailleurs, a battalion of infantry, a battalion of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry passed over it in succession at accelerated paces.

SCANDINAVIAN NATURALISTS.—On the 16th ult., two steamers

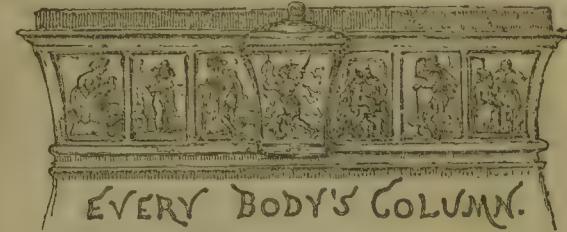
arrived at Stockholm, with naturalists from the adjoining regions. “They were,” says a letter from Copenhagen, “received with every demonstration of cordial hospitality. They proceeded from this capital to Ystad, and thence by the steamer to Gantheim, thus having the opportunity of seeing first Ystad, and then the town and castle of Calmar. The steamer anchored off Calmar, to enable the passengers to go ashore and take a view of the old cathedral. The exterior is very imposing, but the interior exhibits many traces of modern repairs and restorations. The neat and pleasantly-situated town of Calmar, and the palace in which Queen Margaret resided, and where she signed the Calmar Union, were also examined with interest. The palace is now in a decayed state, and is used as a prison: the roof of the knights' hall, however, bears evident traces of former splendour. On Saturday evening the travellers passed Skagaerkaard, from which place the telegraph communicated to Stockholm in the space of five minutes the intelligence that the steamers were in sight; and early on Sunday morning the travellers enjoyed the magnificent prospect afforded by the entrance into Stockholm. In the afternoon they visited the castle of Rosenholm, which, together with its beautiful surrounding scenery, excited their admiration. On the evening of the following day, the Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian savans assembled in the apartments of Baron Berzelius, in the university, where the foreign visitors had the opportunity of inspecting the valuable collections of the Swedish academy. On Wednesday, the scientific meetings (properly so called) commenced. They lasted six days. On Sunday there was a visit to Gripsholm, where there are many remarkable curiosities. On the Tuesday following, all the members of the meeting dined with his majesty the King; and Wednesday and Thursday were spent in excursions to Skokloster and Upsala. Of the 319 scientific men assembled at these meetings, there were two from France, one from Grieswald, two from St. Petersburg, one from Helsingfors, and fourteen from Norway.”

PHRENOLOGY IN GERMANY.—Whatever may be the case in England and in France, it would appear, by an article in the *Heidelberg Journal*, that phrenology has gained ground in some parts of Germany. We find that Mr. Coombe, of Edinburgh, has been lecturing at Heidelberg with extraordinary effect, and that at the close of his course a unanimous address of thanks was voted to him, and was immediately signed by some of the most eminent men of the place. There is the same enthusiasm for the science, it seems, in many other parts of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

PHRENOLOGY.—On one of the first days of last week, says the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, Dr. L., an enthusiastic phrenologist, went to the commissary of police of his quarter of the city, and made the following declaration:—“I come, sir, to communicate to you suspicions I entertain with regard to the honesty of the femme-de-chambre of my wife, who has, I am convinced, been guilty of thefts, and I wish you to make the necessary inquiries.” The magistrate asked the doctor to specify the circumstances which led to this conviction. “I have much stronger grounds than any such,” replied the doctor; “for you must be aware that every day undeniable proofs occur to maintain phrenology among the very first of the positive and real sciences, and I have devoted myself so entirely to its study, that upon the mere inspection of a cranium, I am able, without the possibility of being deceived, to indicate the vices, the virtues, the passions, and the intellectual powers of the person to whom it belongs. Yesterday I caught our damsel dressing her hair at the toilet of her mistress; this was impudent enough, but my dissatisfaction was increased into serious alarm, when, under her tresses, I saw the boss of robbery most prominently developed.” The Commissary of Police told the worthy phrenologist that, whatever reliance he might place in his acumen and science, he could not, as a magistrate, take any measures against the young woman without a more specific charge. Dr. L. retired, by no means satisfied with the result of his visit. In three days more, however, he returned to the commissary, with a countenance elated with pride. He stated that, confident in the opinion he had formed of his servant, he had prevailed upon his wife that very day upon his return home to give her maid warning; but, without waiting for the expiration of the week, the girl had taken herself off, carrying with her jewels and other valuable articles, worth at least 1200f., besides a handsome purse, containing twenty-seven napoleons. This, however, was not the only triumph the doctor gained from his science; for he added that, from the attentive examination he had frequently made of the forehead and countenance of the young femme-de-chambre, he discovered the most unequivocal signs of the love of family, and therefore he had not the slightest doubt that she had sought an asylum with her mother, her sisters, or some other branch of her family. Upon this last prognostic the magistrate had no objection to act, and sent officers to the mother's abode to make the necessary searches and inquiries. Here, in fact, were found not only the thief of mighty boss, but every article stolen still intact. Thus the doctor had the triple satisfaction of establishing the extent of his own science in two irrefragable instances, and at the same time saving his wife from a very considerable loss. It is left for the girl who is committed for trial, to appeal to her cranioscopic conformation as indicative of an unconquerable propensity implanted by nature, and therefore as an extenuating circumstance.

NEW BALLOON.—*La Presse* states, that M. Leinberger, an ingenious mechanic of Nuremberg, is about to construct a balloon of metal, which he expects to guide as he pleases. For this purpose a subscription has been raised sufficient to cover the expenses of such a machine. This steam-balloon, which is in progress of construction, may contain from three to 50 persons, with provisions for 15 days. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the possibility of accident from fire, explosion, or want of gas, and even should the balloon fall into the sea, its construction is such that it may continue to proceed through the water as rapidly as a steam-boat. As an ordinary balloon can traverse 500 miles in 24 hours, the rapidity of a steam-balloon, whose wheel, similar to an Archimedes screw, will describe at each rotation a space of seven yards, must be considerably greater. Several skilful engineers, who examined this machine, have no doubt of the possibility of completing this new mode of transport, which hereafter will render useless high roads and railroads. The only difficulty will be where to place the custom-houses.

DR. PAYERNE'S PATENT.—Dr. Payerne has been lately making a number of experiments in the diving-bell belonging to the East and West India Dock Company, to prove the practical application of his process, now patented, for supplying life under water without communication with the external air. The Doctor has several times descended in the bell at the West India Import Dock, on one occasion in the presence of Professor Vignoles, of Trafalgar-square, and accompanied each time by an engineer of the company and some of the divers usually employed in their sub-marine operations, to the bottom of the dock, a depth of about twenty-five feet, the Doctor having succeeded, to the perfect satisfaction of all present, not only in rendering the air contained in the bell pure and respirable for the inmates, but in obtaining the very important advantage of restraining the water from rising in the bell as it descends to a great depth, and thus allowing the workmen to carry on their operations with the greatest facility. The engineers of the company have given the doctor certificates expressing their perfect satisfaction with the result of these experiments, and have kindly offered every facility for carrying out the invention. [We are indebted to the Directors of the Royal Polytechnic Institution for the introduction of Dr. Payerne to public notice. The fact is one which, amongst many others, redounds highly to their credit.—ED. I. L. N.]



EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

Melody floats on the evening breeze
When birds are singing in leafy trees;
Sweet is the sound of the silver rill,
When “the moon is watching on the hill,”
And nought is heard in the quiet vale
Save the warbling of the nightingale.
Musical too is the wind-harp's tone,
When zephyr is sighing its chords among;
And dulcet notes from the sweet lute ring
When the minstrel sweeps the golden string.
There's melody in the deep blue waves,
That hoarsely murmur in ocean caves;
But no music on earth the soul can move,
Like the voice of affection from those we love.
Fair are the tints which the sweet flowers wear,
When light and warmth are in summer air;
Or when they blossom in mossy glades
And shed their perfume 'mid silent shades,
Beauty is bright on night's spangled vest,
When the winds have lulled the day to rest;
And gentle eve, with her starry train,
Brings back the hour for dreams again.
Loveliness glows on the sunny sea,
O'er which the white birds skim merrily,
“Cresting the billows like silvery foam,”
And then “wheeling away to their cliff-built home,”
But no beauty on earth the soul can move,
Like the look of affection from those we love.

M. M. O. Ratcliff.

WOMAN'S AFFECTION.

Sir Robert Barclay, who commanded the British squadron in the battle of Lake Erie, was horribly mutilated by the wounds he received in that action, having lost his right arm and one of his legs. Previously to his leaving England, he was engaged to a young lady, to whom he was most tenderly attached. Feeling acutely, on his return, that he was a mere wreck, he sent a friend to the lady, informing her of his mutilated condition, and generously offering to release her from her engagement. “Tell him,” replied the noble girl, “that I will joyfully marry him, if he only has enough of body left to hold his soul.”

THE ROMANTIC INNKEEPER.

At Fochabers, Murray, the innkeeper, who retired from business this year, was originally a foundling, and never had a guess of his own history; but all his life he annually received a blank cover containing £50. Now, there is a ready-made novel for you at once! According to all the rules of romance, he must some day find himself out to be, at least, a peer. I wonder what titles and estates will unexpectedly prove his!—Miss Sinclair.

DAY-DREAMS.

A man may be mentally as well as physically intoxicated, and this is the case with your confirmed castle-builder, who, it is no exaggeration to say so, is never sober for a week together. There are, however, some splendid exceptions to this rule. Napoleon, according to Bourrienne, was in early life a castle-builder, so also was Scott; nevertheless, both these great men had the full and unclouded possession of all their faculties, and were not less remarkable for a salient teeming fancy, than for that undeviating steadiness and energy of purpose which derives fresh stimulus from difficulty, and bears down all opposition. Scott, in particular, never allowed his habits of romantic abstraction to interfere with the every-day duties of life. Thought in him did not overdo action. He was the master, not the slave of his imagination; the magician who commanded the tempter, not the witch who served him.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, with rev'rence tread!
Lo! these the silent mansions of the dead!
His life of labour o'er, the wearied slave
Here finds, at length, soft quiet in the grave.
View not, with proud disdain, th' unsculptured heap,
Where injured innocence forgets to weep,
Nor idly deem, although not here are found
The solemn aisle, and consecrated ground,
The spot less sacred:—o'er the turf-built shrine,
Wh're virtue sleeps, resides the Power Divine!

A GOOD ONE.

A boy was asked, “Does the leopard change his spots?” “Oh, yes, when he is tired of one spot he goes to another.”

If a tree is felled, why has it no right to complain? D'ye give it up? Because it was axed whether it would stand or not.

A THOUGHTFUL HUSBAND.

A married lady, who was in the habit of spending most of her time in the society of her neighbours, happened one day to be taken suddenly ill, and sent her husband in great haste for the physician. The husband ran a short distance, but soon returned, exclaiming, “My dear, where shall I find you when I get back?”

RELIGION, ONE OF THE NECESSITIES OF OUR NATURE.

We can hardly exist without it; and certainly not as rational beings ought to exist. To be without God in the world is hardly to be. Take the sun out of the firmament, and what remains but everlasting sterility and hopeless desolation? Take God or the idea of God, the solacing consciousness of an omnipresent deity, out of the human soul, and what is life but a continual dreariness, going on without joy, and terminating without hope? But happily for man, the father of the universe has so constituted human nature that it is full of antagonisms to atheism. Its primary tendencies are not to a chilling scepticism, but to a warm, glowing, animated, and animating belief.—*Dr. Fellowes's Lecture*.

AN ACQUAINTANCE.

Two glances make a bow; two bows, a how-d'yedo; six how-d'yedo's, a conversation; four conversations, an acquaintance.

In an advertisement eulogising the peculiar advantages of an hospital in London, it is stated that there are 340 beds, and “post mortem examinations nearly every day.”

AN ACROSTIC.

Composed extempore on reading the announcement of the marriage (at Broadway) of James Orchard Halliwell, Esq., of Alfred-place, London, to the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Phillips, of Middle Hill, Worcestershire.

“Hail, wedded love!”

P—roceed, proceed, proud Hymen!
H—ow can we wonder why men
H—ail more and more thy name now,
A—nd so resound thy fame now!
I—nspired seem all around us,—
L—et belles or beaux but bound us,
L—o! how employed each tongue is—
L—ouder thy praise still rung is!
L—est some dolt his voice raises,
I—nquiring why these praises,
I—n wedlock's bands, know, bound so
W—e've now a pair, who're crown'd so!
P—lain 'tis that no connection
E—'er blundered more affection!—
P—rosperity, Fate, send them!
L—ong from all ills defend them!
S—weetly from thy store still
L—ife's blessings on them pour still!

Great Totham Hall, Essex, Aug., 1842. Charles Clark,



PRESTON—ATTACK ON THE MILITARY.—TWO RIOTERS SHOT.—See p. 233.

HEYWOOD.

At an early hour on Friday morning, upwards of 3000 persons from Bury entered the town. A meeting was held near St. James's Church, after which the party paraded the streets to see if any were working; but the machinery in the whole of the 33 cotton mills in the town was at a complete stand. The procession from Bury went towards Rochdale and Balsall; shops were generally shut up and business at a stand.

TODMORDEN.

After the meeting at Todmorden and Rochdale, it was decided to send delegates to the townships of Colne, Padiham, Burnley, and their vicinities, for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of the people of those places in the present movement. Delegates were also despatched with a similar object to the different towns in Yorkshire; and we learn by a private letter from Wakefield, that it is the intention of the colliers to make a general strike on Saturday evening. We learn from all our correspondents that at every meeting it has been said by the speakers,—"The Anti-Corn-Law League have caused us to make this movement, but it is our own fault if we do not get more than they think; we will have the Charter, and not be deceived by the middle classes on this question as on the Reform Bill."

LEES AND SADDLEWORTH,

On Friday morning, a large meeting of the operatives was held at Lees, at the conclusion of which a procession was formed, which proceeded to a place called Trentham; and here they were joined by a similar procession from Moseley, and a second meeting was held. After several addresses had been delivered, it was resolved that the meeting should again form into procession and proceed to Upper Mills, for the purpose of getting the operatives there to join them. This was done, and the mills in that place having been stopped, and being joined by another party from Stayleybridge, another meeting was held in the Market-place. There could not be less than 10,000 persons present, but no breach of the peace occurred.

ROCHDALE.

On Friday morning, at six o'clock, a meeting, consisting of 4000 or 5000 persons, was held on Cronkeyshaw. The meeting was addressed by various operatives, after which a procession was formed, which proceeded to Bacup, where they instantly compelled the hands in the cotton and woollen mills to give up work. The whole of the hands in the cotton and woollen mills, and operatives of every description for miles round, have ceased to work, and business is at a complete stand.

BURY.

On Friday morning a party left the town at an early hour, for the purpose of stopping the establishments in Elton, Tottington and the other out-towns. To secure compliance with their views, the visiting parties adopted the expedient of driving out the plugs of the steam-boilers. They were, in no instance of which we have heard, resisted in their progress.

MACCLESFIELD.

A procession, which left Stockport on Thursday morning, were joined at Poynton and neighbourhood by parties from Oldham, Ashton, Hyde, &c. At Hazlegrove they were joined by numbers of silk-weavers, and at Poynton the colliers were compelled to leave off work, and readily joined the mob. They then proceeded

on towards Macclesfield, but before arriving they again separated, one party taking the road to Bollington, on arriving at which place the three mills there situated were immediately stopped, and the hands turned out. At Mr. Swindle's mill the boiler fires were put out, and the boilers emptied. The shopkeepers in the neighbourhood were visited, and gave bread liberally. No outrage was committed. The party then went on to Macclesfield, on their arrival at which place all the mills were stopped by the party that had left them on the way. The silk-weavers had turned out for an advance of wages on the previous evening, but none of the engines were stopped before the arrival of the mob. All the shops and public-houses were closed; but the crowd had bread given them from various chamber windows. The mills have been all stopped. The mob, to the number of 12,000 or 14,000, assembled on Park-green, and were addressed by various speakers, when it was determined to stand out and wait the direction of the conference to be held in Manchester on Wednesday.

BOLTON, FRIDAY, SEVEN O'CLOCK P.M.

About five o'clock a party of colliers, about 100 in number, armed with bludgeons, &c., from the coal-mines in the neighbourhood, entered the town, and immediately went to the mill of Messrs. Lumsmith and Bell, where they made the hands leave their employment.

TUESDAY EVENING.—The mob, which had not hitherto paid Bolton a riotous visit, entered the town this day. They were armed with bludgeons, and immediately proceeded to clear the streets of passengers. They then stopped every factory and workshop in the town. It is supposed they came from Wigan.

STOCKPORT.

There are upwards of 20,000 persons out of employment in this place, who have no resources but those of plunder and beggary. On Saturday fourteen of those who took a conspicuous part in the riot and breaking open of the workhouse were committed to the next Chester assizes for trial. The deluded men will have to remain six months in prison before their cases can be heard. Meetings continue to take place on the Waterloo-road, which are attended by many thousand persons. They are addressed by Doyle, Ellis, and other agitators. In their speeches yesterday they stated that the Tories, the Church, and the bishops, had caused the present state of things, and advised them to go round to all the shopkeepers to solicit alms. On Thursday morning a large body of rioters from Hyde invaded Stockport, and succeeded in turning out the people employed in the mills, hat-manufactories, print-works, &c. They were afterwards reinforced by large bodies from the neighbourhood, and held a meeting of very formidable appearance. Owing, however, to the presence of the Altringham, Dunham Massey, Tabley, and Stockport troops of the Cheshire Yeomanry, the peace was fortunately preserved. The more remarkable features of the proceedings in Stockport were the extortion of money from mill-owners as well as shopkeepers, and an attack on the New Union Workhouse, Shaw-heath, where the mob forced an entrance, and immediately commenced to help themselves to bread and money. No fewer than 672 seven pound loaves were taken away, and about £7 in copper. Information of this was conveyed to the authorities, and they hastened to the spot with the constables, yeomanry, and infantry, and captured about forty of the rioters, several of whom, however, were subsequently rescued. This occurred on Wednesday, and Thursday was spent in speechifying, parading Stockport, and planning future movements. On Friday morning

the great body of the Stockport rioters started for Macclesfield, expecting to be joined at Poynton by the Ashton and Hyde turn-outs. All business at Stockport and the neighbourhood is effectually stopped. They talk at the district meetings of a conference to be held in Manchester on Wednesday next, at which ulterior proceedings are to be decided on.

BURSLEM, SATURDAY.

During the whole of yesterday and this morning the town has been in a state of great excitement and alarm in consequence of a second visit of a body of colliers to Burslem. Immediately after the attack on the "lock-up," and the rescue of the prisoners, accompanied with the destruction of property on Saturday night last, a troop of the 1st Dragoons, under the command of Major Jones, was despatched for the protection of the town, and they arrived here on Monday last. Everything, however, continued quiet, and the authorities entertaining no apprehensions of further disturbances, the troops were ordered to march for Manchester yesterday morning, and they accordingly left Burslem at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.—I mentioned briefly yesterday the loss of three lives at Hanley; it would appear that the fatal affray took place at Burslem. On Tuesday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a mob from Leek (about twelve miles distant) entered Burslem, where the only military force in the neighbourhood was stationed, consisting of about fifty of the 1st Dragoons, under the command of Captain Powys. These troops were drawn up in the principal street, to prevent the mob entering the town, and the officer, addressing the rioters, told them they could not pass, and that they had better retire. He was answered by stones and brickbats, some of which struck and hurt the soldiers, who finding that the mob continued to attack them at length fired, and, according to accounts, three men, as I yesterday stated, were killed. One of them was the most active of the mob. Five or six others were wounded, and conveyed to the infirmary. There is no doubt, however, that many others were wounded. Thus repulsed at Burslem, the rioters appear to have proceeded to Hanley, where, during the rest of the day, they continued to plunder the shops, including even the pawnbrokers' shops, and the greatest terror prevailed. Persons travelling from Burslem to Hanley observed the road on each side lined by some thousands of the turn-outs. Scenes of the most awful character followed. During the night the mob on their return visited Shelton-Hall, the residence of the Bishop, which the rioters surrounded and destroyed. Having forced an entrance into the house, they set about the work of destruction, demolishing windows and furniture, and finished by setting fire to the premises. After this they visited the various residences before mentioned. The mob which entered Burslem this morning consisted of about 5000 persons, and the Dragoons were drawn up to receive them. The Dragoons cleared the streets. The insurgents are chiefly strangers, and had it not been for this interference there would have been no disturbances in the Potteries.

COVENTRY, SATURDAY EVENING, FIVE O'CLOCK.

Last night delegates arrived here from Lancashire and Staffordshire, and immediately proceeded to the coal-pits near and around Bedworth to the Charity-Wyken, Victoria, and Wheildon pits; in fact, they visited all the pits in this district, and have succeeded in making all the men turn out. There have been no exhibitions of violence except the cutting of one of the ropes that conduct the baskets down into the pit. All the men are requested to sign a declaration not to work any more until they have attained their object, but I understand the declaration also binds them not to use unlawful means. The men are expected to arrive in Coventry either to-night or in the course of to-morrow.

STRIKE OF THE COLLIERS AT WHITWICK, NEAR LEICESTER.

The colliers at these coal-pits, which are situated about 14 or 15 miles from Leicester, turned out in great numbers on Saturday.

MONDAY NIGHT.—This morning an express arrived at Leicester for the attendance of the Yeomanry Cavalry at Whitwick, and also of the county police, in consequence of an anticipated rising amongst the colliers employed in that neighbourhood.

DESTRUCTIVE RIOTS IN THE POTTERIES.

BIRMINGHAM, TUESDAY EVENING.—Accounts were received in Birmingham to-day of most destructive riots in the Potteries. A meeting took place on the Crown-bank, near Shelton, yesterday morning. The colliers were called together by the Chartists at eight o'clock, for the purpose of enforcing the necessity of standing out until the Charter was granted. The meeting was numerously attended, and the resolutions were carried unanimously. Cooper, the chief of Mr. Sturge's Chartist orators at Nottingham, was the principal spokesman. The work of destruction commenced soon after the termination of the meeting. Immediately after the meeting a body of colliers proceeded to the colliery of Lord Granville, where they found some of the men at work, and after ducking them, and stopping the engines, and turning out the potters at the different factories, they entered the house of Mr. Gibbs, the poor-rate collector, where they took all the rate-books, and completely destroyed them. They next proceeded to the Police-office, which they attacked, cleared the office of all the staff, and released the prisoners. They then proceeded in the direction of Stoke, and entered the Court of Requests, violently assaulted the clerk, who was much injured, completely ransacked his house, and destroyed the whole of his furniture. The whole of the books of the office were torn up; and after completing this demolition, they proceeded to the Spittles, at Stoke, where they destroyed the whole of the rate-books. They went to the Police-office and seized Superintendent Stonier, who was much hurt in the skirmish. Afterwards they attempted to set fire to the office, but it was put out before any injury was done. They next went to Fenton, and, undoubtedly, would have proceeded to mischievous, but the town was under the protection of the military. There can be no doubt that the Chartist leaders are the instigators of the disturbances. After ten o'clock last night the outrages were renewed to a fearful extent. The mob attacked the house of the Rev. Dr. Bayley, of Lane-end, completely gutted by fire and destroyed the whole furniture. Afterwards, the house of the Rev. Mr. Aitken, of Hanley, was similarly sacrificed, which was completely demolished. Not a particle of timber was left. Mr. Parker, a magistrate, a man of fortune, retired from business and residing at Hanley, was similarly treated. His house was completely gutted. Mr. Rose's (the stipendiary magistrate) house was also destroyed. Persons coming from the Potteries to-day describe the state of things in those neighbourhoods as most alarming. From Burslem to Hanley, a distance of two miles, the crowd of men and women assembled on the road-side was dense, and it was feared that the direst consequences would ensue. The absence of the military, or what would otherwise appear to be the neglect of the authorities, ought to be noticed. On the Monday night it was rumoured that the disaffected in the adjoining counties of Derby and Chester had made Leek a *point d'appui*, and that there was to be the grand central point of assemblage and march. The troops from the Potteries were consequently marched off, and in their absence, as on Saturday last, the evil-disposed colliers broke out into the commission of the outrages briefly described above. The troops returned from Leek at eight o'clock this morning, and, although the neighbourhood was in a state of great excitement, no further injury was done to property. Most providentially, amidst all this tumult and violence, not a single life was lost. It was rumoured that three men were shot at Hanley this morning by the military, and that the mob contemplated an attack upon the Duke of Sutherland's mansion, Trentham-hall, and also upon that of Mr. Alderman Copeland, in the immediate neighbourhood of Stoke.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—The mining districts of South Staffordshire continue quiet. The Wolverhampton races appear to have in a great degree eclipsed the interest of the colliers' strike, and for the present, at least, put a stop to the insurrectionary movement so prevalent during the last week. This morning additional troops passed through Birmingham to the disturbed districts.

WARRINGTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING.

All has remained quiet in this town up to the present. For some days a report has been very general of the intention of the discontented of Manchester and its neighbourhood paying a visit, and, in consequence, preparations on rather an extensive scale have been made for giving them a proper reception.

HALIFAX.

All the mills were stopped here on Monday.



ATTACK ON THE WORKHOUSE AT STOCKPORT.

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HALIFAX.

All the mills were stopped here on Monday.

LEEDS, TUESDAY, NOON.

All is yet quiet here, none of the disaffected from the cotton districts having made their appearance.

HUDDERSFIELD.

All the mills were turned off work at Huddersfield on Monday afternoon, a large party having come from Saddleworth, Oldham, &c., to effect that purpose. As the disaffected refused to leave the town, a charge was made upon them by a troop of the 17th Lancers and a body of 400 special constables. Several of the mob were wounded in the affray, but none seriously, and seventeen men and one woman were taken into custody. Amongst the prisoners taken were the ringleaders. The town was in the greatest commotion the whole of the day. The whole of the shops were shut up and no business done. The streets were effectually cleared about seven o'clock in the evening; but it was feared that an attempt would be made during the night to rescue the prisoners. The operatives of

the mills stopped are evidently most of them willing to leave their work, and seem to understand, or have confidence in, the movements of the leaders, and to anticipate good from the issue of events. The collers, in the whole of the West Riding, or nearly so, have struck work.

RIOT AT BLACKBURN.—THE MILITARY ORDERED TO FIRE.—TWO MEN SHOT.

We have just been favoured with a sight of two letters from Blackburn, from which we glean the following particulars:—The first letter is dated last evening, and states that there had been a general turning-out of hands there during the day. On coming before Messrs. Livesey and Hodgett's mill, a stout defence was made, and the crowd was beaten back by the military, consisting of two companies of the 72nd Highlanders. In the affray, Mr. Livesey, jun., was struck on the eye with a stone and received a severe laceration. A great many in the crowd hurled stones at the soldiers, and ultimately the position of the military was one of such peril that the officer deemed it necessary to give the command to fire. The discharge took effect, and the letter states that two persons fell dead on the spot, one being shot through the body. Several persons were also taken away wounded, but the entire number shot was not then known. The people instantly dispersed, and the soldiers succeeded in carrying off their prisoners. Further accounts received this evening from Blackburn state that about 40 prisoners have been taken into custody, and that four other individuals have been mortally wounded. After turning out the hands in the town, the mob proceeded towards Darwen, and turned out the hands there. This morning many of the factories resumed work, and will continue at their labour, unless the intimidating mob returns.

AUGUST 17.—Yesterday morning several of the mills, the hands of which had been turned out the previous day, resumed work, at least with as many hands as could be induced to go in. The shops throughout the town were again opened, and the shutters taken off. This state of things, however, did not long continue, the mob having again approached the town. The number of prisoners taken yesterday was eighty. The persons composing the turn-out mob were principally from the neighbouring towns of Bury, Padiham, Accrington, Burnley, Haslingden, and that district.

THREATENED DISTURBANCES IN DERBY.

On Monday last Derby was inundated with reports that the inhabitants were to be visited by a large number of those misguided men who have been instrumental in causing a general turn-out of the workpeople in Manchester and the neighbouring places. Why they refrained from so doing does not as yet very clearly appear.

ACCOUNTS FROM YORKSHIRE.

At Halifax all the mills are standing but two, and these are under the protection of the magistrates and the military. Some rioting has taken place; and five or six of the most active of the mob were apprehended and committed to Wakefield House of Correction.

At Dewsbury, Cooper's-bridge, Brighouse, Elland, Sowerby-bridge, Hebden-bridge, Todmorden, and Rochdale, the thickly-populated manufacturing districts along the course of the railway from Leeds to Manchester, the mills are all stopped, and the workmen congregated in groups along the road-sides and in the streets. All trades are included in the general turn-out, and in some places even the schools are deserted.

CLITHEROE.

The hands in the different cotton-mills at this place were turned out by a large mob, which came principally from the neighbourhood of Burnley. No violence was used, nor was any damage done to property. It is understood that arrangements had been made for defending the extensive printworks of Messrs. Thomson and Sons, 300 or 400 of whose workpeople have been sworn in as special constables.

WIGAN, TUESDAY EVENING.

A meeting was held this morning in the Scholes Orchard, at which about 1000 were present, consisting chiefly of the unemployed weavers and collers of Wigan and the immediate vicinity. Soon after the mob came through the streets, shouting and hooting opposite the Town-hall, and flourishing their weapons in a threatening manner. A disturbance was apprehended, and every shop was closed, the Riot Act read, and the military got in readiness. However, the mob soon marched up Standishgate towards Chorley. The military followed to prevent their returning into town, and an encounter took place a little distance out of town, nine of the mob being apprehended. On their road to Chorley the mob stopped the paper-mills of Mr. T. B. Crompton, in Standish, and compelled the hands to cease from labour. Numerous are the complaints of parties who were disappointed of a dinner by the famished rioters. The Misses Woods, in Queen-street, were compelled to distribute all the ham they had in their possession; and it was rather amusing, if mirth could possibly exist at such a time, to observe the terrified inhabitants of our town distributing the food they had prepared for their own dinners. All business is at a stand. At half-past six o'clock the mob were expected back in the town, but measures will be adopted to prevent an entrance, if it be attempted.

GLASGOW.

At Mile End, near this city, a strike and turn-out took place amongst the power-loom weavers in the extensive factory of Messrs. Walker and Co. Several assaults took place; but the workmen had, with few exceptions, returned to their employment.

RUMOURED OUTBREAK.—Various rumours of an unpleasant character were afloat on Tuesday. One report was, that the leaders of the working classes in London and the environs had determined on holding simultaneous meetings in various parts of the metropolis, to consider how far, and in what manner, their interests stand affected by the "turn-outs" and suspension of labour in the manufacturing districts. Information to that effect was received at the head office of the metropolitan police in Great Scotland-yard in the course of the forenoon, and also that large and inflammatory bills, headed "Awful State of the Country," had been at an early hour of the morning extensively posted up at the eastern part of the town, calling a meeting of the working classes for that evening on Stepney-green, and a second meeting for next evening on Islington-green. Information of the intended meetings was immediately conveyed by the Commissioners of Police to Sir James Graham, and secret orders were immediately despatched by mounted express to every division of police, particularly in the suburbs, to report at five o'clock at Scotland-yard whether any assemblage of persons had taken place in any part of the divisional district, and also to remove as quickly as possible any inflammatory bills that might be already posted on the walls, and that all persons sticking such bills should be immediately taken into custody and conveyed to Bow-street, and the bills sent to the commissioners. During the afternoon the Commissioners of Police were in constant communication with the Home-office, and at six o'clock on Tuesday evening orders were issued to each of the divisions, excepting the H and K divisions, which are the nearest to Stepney-green, for 100 men to be in readiness at the principal station of each division, ready for instant service, should they be required; and at that hour 1600 constables were ready to act at any point where their presence might be requisite. The battalions of Guards still in town, the Life Guards, and 8th Hussars at Hounslow, were also ordered within barracks, and those at the Tower were last evening under arms.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. X.

SIR ROBERT H. INGLIS, M.P.

An ill-natured radical, with a turn for sarcasm, would perhaps, after listening to one of the speeches of Sir Robert Inglis, and surveying his rather portly and rubicund person, say that he is both mentally and physically a very fit representative of the "port and prejudice of the monks of Oxford." In so saying, he would prove his acquaintance with the celebrated sneer of Gibbon; but he would not be exactly just to the member for our ancient University. If strong feelings and earnest convictions can be construed into prejudices, there is no doubt but the member for Oxford is liable to the charge of being a prejudiced man; but if those convictions are entertained after earnest inquiry, then they hardly deserve so harsh a title; let us rather call them deeply-rooted opinions, which to no man entertaining them can be charged as a fault. Sir R. Inglis, then, is the representative of the opinions of the high church party. He is in the House of Commons what the bench of bishops is in the House of Lords—the advocate of the views, the interests, and the feelings of the Church of England. He is the organ of a class which is else unrepresented; for a clergyman of the Church of England cannot sit in the house, though the preachers and ministers of other denominations may. He presents the anomaly of a layman possessed of all the feelings and opinions of a priest, and this occasionally draws upon him the sneers or more direct attacks from the opposite party; sometimes even a sly hit from his own side, as when Mr. Gally Knight, during the present session, called him "a monk of the middle ages." But he by no means confines himself to what may be called church questions. He is ready to discuss any of the multifarious subjects that are started in the legislature; an important debate very rarely occurs in which he does not take part. He is a good speaker, possessing great command of language without being "wordy," and is, occasionally, rather apt in his replies. No one can observe him without feeling that his language and manners are those of the gentleman and the scholar. The question of Church Extension was exclusively his own till the present session, in the course of which he has given it over into the hands of the Government, with whose policy, of course, he generally coincides. But on some particular points he has differed from it, as on the question of the suspension of the writs for the boroughs charged with political depravity, and subjected to Mr. Roebuck's inquisition.



SIR ROBERT R. INGLIS.

Sir R. Inglis sat for Dundalk from 1824 to 1826; in the latter year he was elected for Ripon, which he represented till 1828. It was at this period that the agitation of the Catholic Question was at its height, and there were evident symptoms that the ministry was wavering in its resistance to the measure. Sir R. Peel at that time represented the University of Oxford, and so great was the dissatisfaction of his constituents at the probable change in his sentiments, that the right hon. baronet accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and vacated his seat, for the purpose of giving the University an opportunity of expressing their opinion by an election. In the contest which followed, one of the most remarkable perhaps that ever occurred in the annals of electioneering, Sir Robert Inglis was elected, and has continued to sit for the University ever since.

WALMER CASTLE, Wednesday.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro arrived from town on Thursday, on a visit to the Duke of Wellington for several weeks, and the castle is expected to be full of company the first week in next month.

WILL OF THE LATE LORD MANNERS.—The will of the above nobleman, whose decease, about six weeks ago, will be recollected, was proved on Monday last in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The executors are Lord Charles Manners and the Rev. Thos. Manners Sutton, Sub-Dean of Lincoln; his lordship's widow, Lady Manners, being appointed co-executrix. The amount of personal property is sworn at under £250,000.

The two new taxing officers' places for the Court of Chancery, created by the late act as to the Vice-Chancellor's Courts, &c., have been filled up by the appointment of solicitors—namely, Mr. Martineau and Mr. B. Follett—at salaries of £2000 a year each. These gentlemen will, as a matter of course, be prohibited from future practice.

We understand that Messrs. Macalister and Robinson, the financial agents of the United States, have left town for the Continent. We believe they will find the capitalists of Paris and Amsterdam, if possible, less disposed than those of London to listen to any overtures at present for an American loan.

THE OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA.—In consequence of the delay that is incurred by the transmission of the despatches through France, via Marseilles, from India and Egypt, by the new arrangements with the French Post-office department, and the complaints that are continually made by the London journals at their detention by the French Government, the Postmaster-General has been for some time negotiating with the Directeur-Général des Postes of Austria to have them transmitted via Trieste. Should this arrangement be concluded, several days will be saved by this route.

PROPOSED RAILWAY TO MALDON.—The advantage which the Eastern Counties Railway will confer upon the county of Essex, are about to be appreciated by the formation of a branch line of railway from the seaport town of Maldon to the town of Braintree, with a junction at Witham, so affording a rich and populous district the benefits resulting from railway communication.

DEATH IN A VAPOUR BATH.—(From the *Journal d'Anvers*.)—The proprietors of the French baths at Antwerp recently appeared before the Tribunal of Correctional Police to answer the charge of homicide by imprudence, in having caused the death of an elderly woman in their bath, by not taking proper precautions to prevent accidents. It appeared that on the 6th of June a widow, named Tailleur, about 70 years of age, was conducted to the Bains Français, in the Rue de Temple, by a countryman of hers, a German, for the purpose of having a vapour bath. He gave strict injunctions to the attendant to take great care of her, on account of her great age, and the fact of her being ignorant of the French language. The old lady was placed upon a sort of camp bedstead, which is found in all vapour baths, and left there by the attendant, after being informed by her as to the mode of admitting and turning off the steam. When the attendant returned, however, after the usual period of absence, she found the old lady stretched motionless upon the bedstead. She was, in fact, dead. Medical aid was immediately called, and the surgeons said, that death had been caused by pulmonary and cerebral congestion, produced by the admission of an excessive quantity of steam, which the deceased, in ignorance of the management of the bath, had not been able to shut off. The whole of her left side was scalded and burnt by the steam, and on the left cheek was a severe contusion, which she had received in falling, when, as it is supposed, she attempted to rise from the bedstead to open the bath door. These facts having been deposited to the court fined each of the two proprietors of the baths in a penalty of 500f., besides ordering them to pay the costs of the suit.

There is now living in this country a man named Ripley, who for the last 80 years (without intermission) has taken out a hawker's licence, and has consequently paid to Government upwards of £300. This patriarchal hawker still travels the country, although he is now at the advanced age of 103 years. The above fact was related to Mr. Taylor, stamp distributor of this town, by a grandson of the aged Ripley, who exercises the same calling.—*Sussex Advertiser*.

PONTOONS.—An Austrian officer, named Birago, has invented a new system of throwing pontoons over rivers. It was tried a few days ago in the presence of the King of Württemberg on the Neckar, near Louisburg. A bridge, 250 feet in length, was completed in 35 minutes, and 100 pioneers, 100 tirailleurs, a battalion of infantry, a battalion of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry passed over it in succession at accelerated paces.

SCANDINAVIAN NATURALISTS.—On the 16th ult., two steamers arrived at Stockholm, with naturalists from the adjoining regions. "They were," says a letter from Copenhagen, "received with every demonstration of cordial hospitality. They proceeded from this capital to Ystad, and thence, by the steamer, to Ganthio, thus having the opportunity of seeing first Ystad, and then the town and castle of Calmar. The steamer anchored off Calmar, to enable the passengers to go ashore, and take a view of the old cathedral. The exterior is very imposing, but the interior exhibits many traces of modern repairs and restorations. The neat and pleasantly-situated town of Calmar, and the palace in which Queen Margaret resided, and where she signed the Calmar Union, were also examined with interest. The palace is now in a decayed state, and is used as a prison; the roof of the knihts' hall, however, bears evident traces of former splendour. On Saturday evening the travellers passed Skagaerka, from which place the telegraph communicated to Stockholm in the space of five minutes the intelligence that the steamers were in sight; and early on Sunday morning the travellers enjoyed the magnificent prospect afforded by the entrance into Stockholm. In the afternoon they visited the castle of Rosenthal, which, together with its beautiful surrounding scenery, excited their admiration. On the evening of the following day, the Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian savans assembled in the apartments of Baron Berzelius, in the university, where the foreign visitors had the opportunity of inspecting the valuable collections of the Swedish academy. On Wednesday, the scientific meetings (properly so called) commenced. They lasted six days. On Sunday there was a visit to Gripsholm, where there are many remarkable curiosities. On the Tuesday following, all the members of the meeting dined with his Majesty the King; and Wednesday and Thursday were spent in excursions to Skokloster and Upsala. Of the 319 scientific men assembled at these meetings, there were two from France, one from Grieswald, two from St. Petersburg, one from Helsingfors, and fourteen from Norway."

PHRENOLOGY IN GERMANY.—Whatever may be the case in England and in France, it would appear, by an article in the *Heidelberg Journal*, that phrenology has gained ground in some parts of Germany. We find that Mr. Coombe, of Edinburgh, has been lecturing at Heidelberg with extraordinary effect, and that at the close of his course a unanimous address of thanks was voted to him, and was immediately signed by some of the most eminent men of the place. There is the same enthusiasm for the science, it seems, in many other parts of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

PHRENOLOGY.—On one of the first days of last week, says the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, Dr. L., an enthusiastic phrenologist, went to the commissary of police of his quarter of the city, and made the following declaration:—"I come, sir, to communicate to you suspicions I entertain with regard to the honesty of the *femme-de-chambre* of my wife, who has, I am convinced, been guilty of thefts, and I wish you to make the necessary inquiries." The magistrate asked the doctor to specify the circumstances which led to this conviction. "I have much stronger grounds than any such," replied the doctor; "for you must be aware that every day undeniable proofs occur to maintain phrenology among the very first of the positive and real sciences, and I have devoted myself so entirely to its study, that upon the mere inspection of a cranium, I am able, without the possibility of being deceived, to indicate the vices, the virtues, the passions, and the intellectual powers of the person to whom it belongs. Yesterday I caught our damsel dressing her hair at the toilet of her mistress; this was impudent enough, but my dissatisfaction was increased into serious alarm, when, under her tresses, I saw the boss of robbery most prominently developed." The commissary of police told the worthy phrenologist that, whatever reliance he might place in his acumen and science, he could not, as a magistrate, take any measures against the young woman without a more specific charge. Dr. L. retired, by no means satisfied with the result of his visit. In three days more, however, he returned to the commissary, with a countenance elated with pride. He stated that, confident in the opinion he had formed of his servant, he had prevailed upon his wife that very day, upon his return home to give her maid warning; but, without waiting for the expiration of the week, the girl had taken herself off, carrying with her jewels and other valuable articles, worth at least 1200 francs, besides a handsome purse, containing twenty-seven napoleons. This, however, was not the only triumph the doctor gained from his science; for he added that, from the attentive examination he had frequently made of the forehead and countenance of the young *femme-de-chambre*, he discovered the most unequivocal signs of the love of family, and therefore he had not the slightest doubt that she had sought an asylum with her mother, her sister, or some other branch of her family. Upon this last prognostic the magistrate had no objection to act, and sent officers to the mother's abode to make the necessary searches and inquiries. Here, in fact, were found not only the thief of mighty boss, but every article stolen still intact. Thus the doctor had the triple satisfaction of establishing the extent of his own science in two irrefragable instances, and at the same time saving his wife from a very considerable loss. It is left for the girl, who is committed for trial, to appeal to her cranioscopic conformation, as indicative of an unconquerable propensity implanted by nature, and therefore as an extenuating circumstance.

NEW BALLOON.—*La Presse* states, that M. Leinberger, an ingenious mechanic of Nuremberg, is about to construct a balloon of metal, which he expects to guide as he pleases. For this purpose a subscription has been raised sufficient to cover the expenses of such a machine. This steam-balloon, which is in progress of construction, may contain from three to fifty persons, with provisions for fifteen days. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the possibility of accident from fire, explosion, or want of gas, and even should the balloon fall into the sea, its construction is such that it may continue to proceed through the water as rapidly as a steam-boat. As an ordinary balloon can traverse five hundred miles in twenty-four hours, the rapidity of a steam-balloon, whose wheel, similar to an Archimedean screw, will describe at each rotation a space of seven yards, must be considerably greater. Several skilful engineers, who examined this machine, have no doubt of the possibility of completing this new mode of transport, which hereafter will render useless high roads and railroads. The only difficulty will be where to place the custom-houses.

DR. PAYERNE'S PATENT.—Dr. Payerne has been lately making a number of experiments in the diving-bell belonging to the East and West India Dock Company, to prove the practical application of his process, now patented, for supplying life under water without com-

munication with the external air. The Doctor has several times descended in the bell at the West India Import Dock, on one occasion, in the presence of Professor Vignoles, of Trafalgar-square, and accompanied each time by an engineer of the company and some of the divers usually employed in their submarine operations, to the bottom of the dock, a depth of about twenty-five feet, the Doctor having succeeded, to the perfect satisfaction of all present, not only in rendering the air contained in the bell pure and respirable for the inmates, but in obtaining the very important advantage of restraining the water from rising in the bell as it descends to a great depth, and thus allowing the workmen to carry on their operations with the greatest facility. The engineers of the company have given the Doctor certificates expressing their perfect satisfaction with the result of these experiments, and have kindly offered every facility for carrying out the invention.—[We are indebted to the directors of the Royal Polytechnic Institution for the introduction of Dr. Payerne to public notice. The fact is one which, amongst many others, redounds highly to their credit.—ED. I. L. N.]

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AGAIN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The re-appointment of his Grace the Duke of Wellington to the command of the army was announced in Tuesday's *Gazette*. His Grace was Master-General of the Ordnance from 1818 to 1827, when he succeeded his Royal Highness the Duke of York in the same high office he has been again called on to occupy. On being appointed First Lord of the Treasury in 1828, his Grace resigned the command of the army to Lord Hill, who has continued to fulfil the duties of the office up to the present time. Since 1794, with the exception of a short interval from 1809 to 1811, when Sir David Dundas commanded, this office has had three occupants—His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Lord Hill, and the Duke of Wellington. The latter is now in his 74th year, having been born on the 1st of May, 1769.

EARTHQUAKE AT CAPE HAYTI.—According to accounts from Cape Hayti (St. Domingo) of the 28th June, received at Bremen, another shock of earthquake took place on the 24th, which caused great terror, but no details are given.

One of the German papers gives us the first tidings of a new and most unexpected addition to the powers of the *daguerreotype*, that of producing natural colour, as well as form and *chiara scuro* in all its splendour. The discoverer is a M. Tsearing, of Munich; and, although we may feel some doubt as to the fact of a reproduction of colour on the plate to the extent asserted, there can be none as to the importance of such an addition to the powers of the Daguerrean process.

THE DYING FLOWER.

(Translated from the German of Rerick.)

Hope! when spring returns anew,
He will find thee living still,
Autumn winds the leaves may strew,
Yet the trees sweet hope can feel.
In their buds a power unheard
Makes them hope till winter's past,
Till their sap again is stirr'd,
Till their green revives at last.

"Nay, I am not stalwart tree,
Living countless summers o'er,
When the dreams of winter flee,
Weaving songs to spring once more.
I am but a flower to bloom,
Waken'd by the kiss of May,
Then to find a snowy tomb,
Where all trace must pass away."

Do not grieve, thou humble thing,
Though thou art a flower indeed;
For to all the plants that spring,
Has been given a living seed.
Death's black storm may o'er thee break,
Scal'ring all thy beauties wide;
From the dust thou wilt awake,
To a hundred multiplied.

"Yes, 'tis true, there will be seen,
Others, like me, when I'm gone,
For the universal green
Lives;—the single dies alone.
What I have been they may be,
But 'twill be myself no more.
Now's the only time for me;
None hereafter, none before.

"Though the sun, that with its flame
Fills me, may for them be bright,
Still my fate remains the same,
Dooming me to endless night.
Sun, thou eyest them even now,
In the future as they lie,
Why for me such looks hast thou—
Cold and from a cloudy sky?

"Ah, what trust in thee I placed,
When I woke, kiss'd by thy ray;
When upon thy face I gazed,
Till it stole my life away.
These few moments that I last
From thy pity shall be free,
Every leaf thus closing fast,
I will perish, shunning thee.

"Yet my pride thy power must own,
And its ice in tears must run;
Take my life, when it has flown,
It is thine, eternal sun.
Every trace of grief is driven
From my soul by thy soft fire;
For the blessings thou hast given,
Take my thanks, as I expire.

"Gales, that from the summer skies,
As I trembled, o'er me glanced,
Countless swarms of butterflies,
That around me ever danced;
Hearts that at my fragrance glow'd—
Eyes that at my hue were bright;—
All—yes, all to thee I owed,
Made by thee of scents and light.

"I adorn'd this world of thine,
Though an humble flower was I;
In the fields thou bad'st me shine,
As the stars in fields on high.
Still I breathe a parting breath,
'Tis no sigh—but speaks of love,
And I dart a glance in death,
On the world and heaven above.

"Thou the world's bright heart of fire,
Let me die in radiance drown'd;
Heaven, my verdant charms expire,
Spread thy blue pavilion round.
Breeze of morning, be thou blest,
Welcome, spring, thy glistening skies,
Without grie'l sink to rest—
Without hope again to rise."

JOHN OXFORD.

ANECDOTE OF DUPUYTREN.

(From the *Court Gazette*.)

In a science which rejects abstract ideas, and will not tolerate anything vague or indiscreet; in a science of facts, Dupuytren was a man of action. In him the genius of invention was less to be admired than his prodigious powers of application. The marvellous facility with which he played with the gravest cases, the fertility of his resources in the most desperately complicated, the promptitude of his glance, the infallibility of his judgment, and the firmness of his hand, made him the first practitioner in a science where practice walks hand in hand with theory.

The human heart in time becomes hardened to suffering; and, it

must be confessed, notwithstanding the respect due to so great a name, that Dupuytren, more than any other man, allowed himself to consider life and human things with the most profound and disdainful contempt. His disposition was harsh, proud, and despotic; he carried into the world the same rigorous and pitiless inflexibility which made his pupils and subordinates tremble in the hospital. Although he often dismissed patients with a celerity almost brutal, they were every day so numerous that the consultations frequently continued until after nightfall.

One day that they had been prolonged even later than usual, Dupuytren, exhausted by fatigue, was just going to take a little rest, when another visitor, who had arrived a little after the rest, appeared to request his advice.

He was a little old man, whose exact age it would have been difficult to guess. His fresh, plump, rosy face, which appeared as if it had never required the application of a razor, might almost have been called pretty; when younger he might have served as a model for the little cherubim, with their white wings, which, in pictures of the Virgin, are often represented as hovering over her. The wrinkles on his forehead were numerous, but slightly marked; his mouth was small, his nose was a small aquiline finely turned; his feet and hands, like the rest of his frame, were miniatures. In the blue eyes, in all the features, in all the gestures of this little being, appeared simplicity, mildness, and exquisite goodness.

There are some countenances on which the eye rests with satisfaction; it was thus with the face in question, to which the beholder was irresistibly attracted, and, after looking for a short time on the calm and peaceful features of the little old man, one would almost feel better from the inspection. He held in his right hand a cane—the little creature was entirely dressed in black; as he bowed he showed his tonsure. He was a priest.

Dupuytren looked fixedly at him with a freezing expression—“What is the matter with you?” said he harshly.

“Sir,” replied the priest mildly, “I must first beg your permission to be seated; my poor legs are rather feeble. About two years ago a swelling appeared in my throat; the medical man in my village (I am curé of * * * near Nemours) told me at first that it was nothing of importance; however, it increased, and at the end of five months the abscess opened of itself. I kept my bed for a long time without becoming any better, but was obliged to rise occasionally to perform my duty, having no assistance for the service of four villages; and”

“Show me your throat.”

“It is true,” continued he, as he prepared to obey, “that my parishioners offered to go to * * * every Sunday to church, but they are much fatigued during the week, and have but that day to rest; and I thought it was not just that everybody should be inconvenienced on my account. The Archbishop spoke of sending me an assistant, and at length my parishioners would insist on my coming to Paris to consult you. I was some little time in making up my mind, for travelling is expensive, and there are a great number of poor in my village; but I was obliged at last to give way, and I took the diligence. Here is the wound, doctor,” added he, holding his head aside.

Dupuytren examined it intently. The patient's throat presented a hole nearly an inch in diameter; it was very deep. It was a complicated case—an abscess of one of the maxillary glands, and an aneurism of the carotid artery. The wound was gangrened in several places. The case was so serious that Dupuytren was amazed that the sick man could remain erect. He opened the lips of the wound to their full extent, scrutinized it intently, pressed it on all sides—the patient did not even wince. When he had finished the examination, Dupuytren roughly turned back his head, which he held in his hands, and looking intently at him, said in a tone diabolically cruel, “Well, Mr. Abbé, with such a throat as that, you must die!”

The Abbé took the bandages, and wrapped up his throat without uttering a word. Dupuytren's eyes always fixed on him. When he had finished dressing his wound, the priest took five francs wrapped in paper from his pocket, and placed it on the mantel-piece.

“I am not rich and my parishioners are very poor, doctor,” said he with an angelic smile. “Forgive me, if I cannot pay a consultation of Dr. Dupuytren more worthily; I am glad I have come to seek you; I shall at least be prepared for what I must now expect. Perhaps,” added he, with extreme mildness, “you might have announced this serious matter with a little more precaution; I am 65, and at that age sometimes one is very much attached to life. But I am not offended with you; you have not surprised me. Indeed, I have long expected it. Farewell, doctor, I shall return and die in the presbytery.” He left.

Dupuytren remained pensive. This soul of iron, this powerful genius was crushed like a fragile glass, by a few simple words of an old man, whom he had held sick and suffering in his large hands and whose misery he had sported with. In this weak and tottering frame he had encountered a firmer heart, a more energetic will, than his own; he had, in short, found his master. He darted towards the staircase; the little priest was slowly descending, leaning on the balustrade.

“Mr. Abbé,” exclaimed Dupuytren, “will you come back for a minute?”

The Abbé returned.

“There is, perhaps, a means of saving you, if you will undergo an operation.”

“Why, with the blessing of God, doctor,” said the Abbé, quickly depositing his cane and hat, “I came to Paris for that purpose only. Operate, to be sure, as much as you think proper.”

“But the endeavour may be useless, and the operation must be long and painful.”

“Never mind, doctor, operate; I will endure all. How delighted my poor parishioners will be.”

“Well, you must go to the Hotel Dieu, to the Salle Saint Agnes. You will be well attended there; the sisters will not allow you to wan anything. You will rest to-night, and to-morrow, or the next day,”—

“I understand, doctor, and am much obliged to you.”

Dupuytren then wrote a few words, and gave the paper to the priest, who immediately went to the hospital, where almost all the community attended to instal him in his little couch. Each of the attendant sisters loaded him with pillows and syrups. The little priest did not know how to thank them sufficiently.

The next day but one five or six hundred pupils, who every day attended the practical lectures of the professor, were scarcely assembled when Dupuytren arrived. He instantly turned towards the priest, followed by his imposing band, and the operation commenced. Dupuytren cut and slashed with the knife and scissors. His steel forceps probed the depth of the wound, and brought back the fibres, which he twisted, and afterwards tied; then the grating saw removed the carious fragments of the lower jaw. Sponges, repeatedly squeezed, yielded torrents of blood. The operation continued twenty-five minutes.

The Abbé did not shrink or even utter a groan when all who surrounded him fell back at the same time breathless with attention and alarm, and Dupuytren said to him, “It is over!” The Abbé was rather pale.

Dupuytren himself dressed the wound. “I think everything will go well,” said he in a friendly tone; “did you suffer much?”

“I endeavoured to think of other things,” replied the priest, in a drowsy tone, and he fell into a sort of lethargic stupor.

Dupuytren examined him for a moment in profound silence, then gently drew the white curtains surrounding his couch, and continued visiting his patients. The priest was saved.

Every morning when Dupuytren arrived at the hospital, by a strange infraction of his established rule, he passed by the first beds, and commenced by visiting the Abbé, and when he was slowly recovering, and enabled daily to take a little exercise, Dupuytren, after his clinical visit, returned, passed the priest's arm under his own, and accommodating his step to the invalid's, took a few turns round the room with him.

To those who knew the careless harshness with which the doctor treated his patients, this change of conduct appeared inexplicable.

When the Abbé was well enough to bear the fatigue of travelling, he took leave of the sisters and the doctor, and returned to his parishioners.

Some months afterwards, Dupuytren, one morning, on entering the Salle St. Agnes, at the Hotel Dieu, saw the Abbé, who had for some time awaited his arrival, advancing to meet him. He still wore his

little black robes, but they were covered with dust, his buckled shoes were quite white; he had a large wicker basket under his arm well secured with packthread, from which a few pieces of straw here and there escaped. Dupuytren gave him the kindest reception, and after having ascertained that the operation had been followed by no danger, he inquired the reason of his visit to Paris.

"Sir," replied the Abbé, "this is the anniversary of the day on which you performed the operation which restored me. I would not allow the 6th of May to pass without coming to see you, and I thought I would at the same time bring you a little present. Here are two fine pullets from my poultry-yard, and some pears from my garden—you can scarcely find any like them in Paris. But you will promise me to taste them?"

Dupuytren shook his hand cordially. He much wished the good old man to dine with him; he, however, refused, although it would have afforded him much pleasure to accept the invitation: his time was precious, he was obliged to return immediately to

The next two years, on the 6th of May, Dupuytren again saw the little priest, accompanied by his basket and his pullets. The doctor showed much emotion on receiving these visits.

About this time he felt the first attacks of the disorder to which all his science (immense as it was) gave way. He went to Italy, by the recommendation of the whole body of physicians, but without experiencing in himself any hope of being saved by the voyage. When he returned to France, in the month of March, 1834, his case appeared rather better; but this improvement was only apparent, and Dupuytren knew it well. He felt that his days were numbered, and saw his last hour approaching. As the fatal period approached his disposition became still more morose. Perhaps these sorrowful moments, this moral solitude, this isolation, which, from his former harshness and cruelty to others, he had so surely prepared for himself, and which left him, so to speak, alone with death, gave him a solemn warning.

He suddenly called his adopted son, who was watching close by, and dictated the following—

"To Mr. Curé, of the parish of * * near Nemours.
"My dear Abbé,—The doctor, in his turn, wants your assistance. Come quickly (perhaps you may even be too late) to

"Your friend, DUPUYTREN."

The little priest hastened to attend the summons. He was a long while alone with Dupuytren. No one knows what passed between them; but when the Abbé left the dying man's apartment, although his eyes were humid, an expression of holy joy beamed in his countenance.

On the 8th of February, 1835, Dupuytren expired. The day of the funeral, the sky, from the first of the morning, was covered with grey clouds. A drizzling rain, mingled with sleet, chilled the immense and silent crowd, which filled the Place St. Germain L'Auxerrois, and the vast crowd of the Maison Mortuaire. The church of St. Eustache could scarcely contain the *cortege*. After the funeral service, the coffin was supported by his pupils to the cemetery, and the little priest followed the convoy in tears.

loud voice and musical cadence said—"In the name of God, the highest, the most perfect," and several other sentences which I could not catch, in which, however, the name of Solomon the son of David occurred, terminating the chant by commanding the snakes, if above, to come down—if below, to come up to him. After using the same form of incantation two or three times without success, he went into another apartment on the same floor, repeating the like till he was satisfied that no snakes were to be found. He was then conducted into the upper chamber, where a snake had been seen; the same formula was repeated several times, while, at his request, the doors of adjoining rooms were opened when advancing; he made a thrust with his wand behind a door, and then, starting back, baring his arm and brandishing his wand, thrust it again behind the door, dragging out with seeming caution, at the end of his wand a snake of about four feet long, which, when he had advanced to the middle of the room, with violent and grotesque gesture, he seized by the neck, to the great dismay of the bystanders, who retreated as best they could, to the doors and walls, leaving him ample space for his manœuvres. Being assured at length of the perfect control he seemed to possess over the enemy, we gradually advanced, while he, with the sleeve of his tunic, drew from the mouth of the snake a number of small teeth, which he forbade us to touch, picking them out from his sleeve with great caution. All now was hubbub and confusion; the crowd had pressed round the man, when something was said in disparagement of the performance, and the man, to our utter astonishment, bit off the head of the snake, and while answering the reproach, and chewing the head, took another bite, much to the disgust of our host, who put an end to the repast by removing to the house of a person in the vicinity. The company followed, and witnessed the catching of several snakes; in every case, however, the snake was taken from behind the door of an inner room, the man filling up the entrance and frightening away all the witnesses by the suddenness of his movements. We were then taken to the top of the house; then, as a climax, and to remove all suspicion of his having snakes secreted in his dress, the performer divested himself of his habiliments and entered a small dark chamber on the roof, in a state of primitive innocence, bringing out with him one of the largest snakes that had been caught. Nevertheless, this also failed to convince some of the company, who, with the three Saadi, were invited to the house of an Armenian gentleman, who caused them to be searched in the street before entering. Having arrived in the court-yard, a black servant of our host submitted to the process of being rendered invulnerable. A serpent was put round his neck and made to bite the lobe of his left ear, and after repeating certain words the boy was considered sufficiently initiated to be intrusted with several snakes, which at last were handed about, the company having become familiar with those objects of terror; and the little teeth which, at first it was dangerous to remove, even from the sleeve of the tunic, were taken out of many a finger with no worse consequences than the loss of a drop or two of blood, which usually flowed on sucking the wound. Two small snakes were taken out of the house of an Armenian gentleman, and three or four others from an adjoining house, and it was proposed that all the snakes should be put in the middle of the court, while the Saadi should place himself in an adjoining room to call them to him after the approved form. This ingenious test was violently opposed by all three of the Saadi, and, during the argument, which was confused and noisy, the snakes were caught up and carried off, and the whole company dispersed.

N.B. The snakes were all of one kind, except the two small ones found in the house of the Armenian. None of them had the appearance of venomous serpents, the head not flat, joined to the body without any apparent neck, long tail and pointed termination.—*Foreign and Colonial Quarterly Review*.

A TAVERN ROOM.—It was one of those unaccountable little rooms which are never seen anywhere but in a tavern, and are supposed to have got into taverns by reason of the facilities afforded to the architect for getting drunk while engaged in their construction. It had more corners in it than the brain of an obstinate man; was full of mad closets into which nothing could be put that was not specially invented and made for that purpose; had mysterious shelves and bulkheads, and indications of staircases in the ceiling, and was elaborately provided with a bell that rung in the room itself, about two feet from the handle, and had no connection whatever with any other part of the establishment. It was a little below the pavement, and abutted close upon it; so that passengers grated against the window panes with their buttons, and scraped it with their baskets; and fearful boys suddenly coming between a thoughtful guest and the light, derided him, or put out their tongues as if he were a physician; or made white robes on the ends of their noses by flattening the same against the glass, and vanished awfully like spectres.—*Martin Chuzzlewit*.

NAPOLÉON'S HEART.—The *Globe* tells the following strange story:—"When Buonaparte died at St. Helena, it is well known that his heart was extracted with the design of being preserved. The British physician who had the charge of that wondrous organ had deposited it in a silver basin, among water, and retired to rest, leaving two tapers burning beside it in his chamber. He often confesses to his friends, while narrating the particulars, he felt nervously anxious as the custodian of such a deposit, and though he reclined, did not sleep. While lying thus awake, he heard, during the silence of the night, first a rustling noise, then a plunge among the water in the basin, and then the sound of an object falling with a rebound on the floor—all occurring with the quickness of thought. Dr. A sprang from his bed, and the cause of the intrusion on his repose was soon explained. It was an enormous rat, dragging the heart of Buonaparte to its hole. A few moments more, and that which before had been too vast in its ambition to be satisfied with the sovereignty of continental Europe, would have been found even in a more degrading position than the dust of Caesar stopping a beer-barrel—it would have been devoured as the supper of a rat."

DREAMS.—And how can we certainly distinguish between our dreams and our waking thoughts? What criterion is there by which we may surely know, whether we are awake or asleep? It is true, as soon as we awake out of sleep, we know we have been in a dream, and are now awake. But how shall we know that a dream is such, while we continue therein? What is a dream? To give a gross and superficial, not a philosophical account of it—it is a series of persons and things presented to our mind in sleep, which have no being but in our own imagination. A dream, therefore, is a kind of digression from our real life. It seems to be an echo of what was said or done when we were awake. Or, may we say, a dream is a fragment of life, broken off at both ends, not connected, either with the past that goes before, or with that which follows after? And is there any better way of distinguishing our dreams from our waking thoughts, than by this very circumstance? It is a kind of parenthesis, inserted in life, as that is in a discourse, which goes on equally well either with or without it. By this, then we may infallibly know a dream; by its being broken off at both ends; by its having no proper connexion with the real things which either precede or follow it.—*John Wesley*.

SNAKE CHARMING AT CAIRO.—A snake having been seen in the upper room of the house of a friend of mine, he sent for one of these men, and I happened to be there when three of them arrived. They were dressed in the usual clothes of the lower classes—viz., a red cap and turban, an inner and outer tunic, in this case without a belt and shoes; each carried a leather bag and wand. They were searched and admitted into a lower chamber, where it was proposed they should make their first essay. One of the men advancing from the crowd of servants and people collected (among whom were two Englishmen besides myself) and brandishing his wand, tapped gently the woodwork in the chamber, and then placing himself in the middle of the room, gave a long whistle, and in a

BELGIAN CHASSE.—With this she entered into a detail of the laws of the hunting field, which more than once threw me into fits of laughter. It seemed, then, that the code decided that each horseman who followed the hounds should not be left to the wilfulness of the horse, or the aspirations of his ambition, as to the place he occupied in the chase. It was no momentary superiority of skill or steed—no display of jockeyship—no blood that decided this momentous question. No, that was arranged on principles far less vacillating and more permanent, at the commencement of the hunting season, by which it was laid down as a rule certain, that the grand maître was always to ride first. His pace might be fast or it might be slow, but his place was there. After him came the maîtres, the people in scarlet, who, in right of paying double subscription, were thus costumed and thus privileged; whilst the aspirants in green followed last, their smaller contribution only permitting them to see so much of the sport as their respectful distance opened to them; and thus that indiscriminate rush, so observable in our hunting fields, was admirably avoided and provided against. It was no headlong piece of reckless daring—no impetuous dash of bold horsemanship; on the contrary, it was a decorous and stately canter, not after hounds, but after an elderly gentleman in a red coat and a brass tube, who was taking a quiet airing, in the pleasing delusion that he was hunting an animal unknown. Woe unto the man who forgot his place in the procession; you might as well walk into dinner before your host, under the pretence that you were a more nimble pedestrian. Besides this, there were subordinate rules to no end—certain notes in the *cor de chasse* were royalties of the grand maître; the maîtres possessed others as *their* privileges, which no aspirant dare venture on. There were quavers for one, and semiquavers for the other; and, in fact, a most complicated system of legislation comprehended every incident, and, I believe, every accident, of the sport, so much that I can't trust my memory as to whether the wretched aspirants were not limited to tumbling in one particular direction, which, if so, must have been somewhat of a tyranny, seeing that they were but men, and Belgians.—*Dublin University Magazine*.

ANECDOTE OF A DOG.—One day an uncle of ours came to the house, brought a large dog with him, and stayed to dinner. Gerald dined at the same table, and the dog stood behind his chair seeming to watch where his best chance lay. He was one of the most beautiful specimens of the greyhound tribe, being of a mouse colour, with the lofty stature, slender head and limbs, flowing outline, and piercing vision, that give to that species its full perfection. On this occasion he took a dis honourable advantage of these personal qualities, for when Gerald lifted his arm a little from his side, he popped his head through the opening and the plate was cleared. A second supply met with the same fate, and this was repeated two or three times in succession, the dog coming in unobserved every time the parlour door was opened. At length the quantity the little fellow was consuming seemed to attract my mother's attention. Having supplied him once again, she cast her eyes a few minutes afterwards towards the side table, and the state of affairs there set the whole table in a roar. Gerald had this time watched his interests much more closely, and when his aggressor thrust his head again through the narrow defile, he closed his arm upon it and kept it fast locked. When my mother looked over she saw him very contentedly prosecuting his dinner with the huge animal's head under his arm, his left hand being, however, a little limited in its motions by the necessity of keeping his prisoner close. The dog did not struggle nor attempt to get away, the agreeable prospect before him probably compensating for his temporary loss of liberty; but he seemed to follow with his eyes the point of the fork in the very important semicircles it was curving between his keeper's plate and his lips.—*Gerald Griffin*.

HOW TO SEE LONDON TO ADVANTAGE.—The difficulty of selecting points of view whence we may form a correct estimate of the grandeur of London, is great; views of the bird's-eye sort, from the Monument, St. Paul's, or the Duke of York's column, are by no means satisfactory, save in giving an idea of the vastness of its extent, and the quantity of ground it covers. What with the smoke, contending with haze and fog; what with the great height, by which the streets appear narrowed into alleys, the passengers diminished to the size of ants, appearing to crawl along the surface, and the great brick-red desert of tiles and chimney-pots, these monumental prospects are by no means satisfactory. One of the finest views in London, is three paces in advance of Anderton's hotel, Fleet-street, looking towards St. Paul's, whose expansive bulk, swelling against the sky, is surprisingly contrasted with the needle-like spire of St. Martin's, Ludgate. If the architect of the latter had intended his structure to serve as a foil to the former, as well as to display, by contrast, the lightness and elegance of his own work, he could not have employed his talent to more advantage. A point at Charing Cross, nearly opposite Mackintosh's caoutchouc emporium, affords another tolerably general point of view, embracing many objects of interest. There are many others, but by far the finest is from the third arch of Waterloo Bridge, on the Surrey side. Beyond all doubt, this presents the most magnificent *coup d'œil* in London. You stand in the centre of the chord of an arch, formed by the great bend, or London reach, as we may call it, of the river; before you, forming the central point of view, rises the facade of Somerset House; Westminster and Blackfriars bridges are the colonnades connecting the wings of the city, as it were, with your centre; citywards, towers and spires, outnumbering the pinnacles of the Escorial, or the monarchs of Muscovian Kremlin, lifting their heads above the herd of habitations around, lead you to conclude that the cockneys must be the most religious people upon earth; you count two-and-thirty steeples, of all sorts and sizes, without including the pinnacles of the Tower, dimly seen among the forest of floating pines, which do duty for plantations.—*Bentley's Miscellany*.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—The difficulty of applying rules to the pronunciation of our language may be illustrated in two lines, where the combination of the letters *ough* is pronounced no less than seven different ways—as *o*, *uf*, *of*, *up*, *ou*, and *ock*:

"Though the tough cough and hiccup plough me through,
'O'er life's dark lough my course I still pursue."

SELF-MADE MEN.—Columbus was a weaver. Franklin was a journeyman printer. Mascillon, as well as Fletcher, arose amidst the humblest vocations. Niebuhr was a peasant. Sextus V., was employed in keeping swine. Rollin was the son of a cutter. Fergusson and Burns, Scottish poets, were shepherds. Aeso was a slave. Homer was a beggar. Daniel Defoe was apprenticed to a hosier. Demosthenes was the son of a cutter. Hogarth an engraver of pewter pots. Virgil was the son of a baker. Gay was an apprentice to a silk-merchant. Ben Jonson was a bricklayer. Porson was the son of a parish clerk. Prieux was employed to sweep Exeter College. Aksinde was the son of a butcher. Pope was the son of a merchant. Cervantes was a common soldier. Gifford and Bloomfield were shoemakers. Howard was apprenticed to a grocer. Halleys was the son of a soap-boiler. Richard Arkwright was a barber for a number of years.



MORTALITY IN THE PENITENTIARY.—On Monday evening an inquest was held by Mr. Higgs, at the Penitentiary, Millbank, on the body of William Williams, aged 29, an inmate of the above prison.—The Rev. Daniel Nihill, governor of the prison, said that the deceased was received there on the 14th June, 1840, from the Warrior hulk, having been convicted on the 7th of May preceding, at Beaumaris, of sheep-stealing, and sentenced to ten years' transportation, but which had been subsequently commuted to imprisonment, to expire on the 6th of October, 1843.—Dr. Bayley, physician to the Penitentiary, said the deceased was affected during the last spring with dysentery, but got the better of it. On the 24th ult., however, he was again seized, and continued in a very lingering state until Sunday last, the 14th inst., when death ensued.—A Juror: What is the cause of dysentery?—Dr. Bayley said, during the spring months there was a great deal of dysentery in that prison, arising from the overflow of the immediate neighbourhood by the heavy rains and the river.—A Juror: What, the prison then is so damp?—Dr. Bayley: No, it is not the prison, but the immediate neighbourhood. The witness further stated, that the average number in the prison was 760. The deaths since Christmas amounted to fifteen, and not twenty-eight, as had been erroneously stated in the House of Commons. Fourteen had been pardoned on medical grounds, five of whom had been sent to Bethlehem Hospital, one out of the five being affected with epilepsy, which was almost sure to lead to insanity.—A Juror inquired what was done with prisoners when they became permanently sick.—Dr. Bayley: When life is endangered by imprisonment, or where prisoners are likely to be in the infirmary the entire time of their sentence, they were pardoned.—A Juror: You don't discharge them till they are pretty well done for!—The jury ultimately returned a verdict of "Natural death."

EXTRAORDINARY ANTIPATHY OF THE IRISH TO CORONERS' INQUESTS AND POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.—On Wednesday an inquest was held by Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the University College Hospital, on the body of Patrick Newman, aged 35. Mr. Quain, the surgeon, stated that the deceased was quite insensible when brought in, and continued, although bled, in that state, until Monday morning, when he expired. Mr. Quain added that he had not made a *post mortem* examination, nor should he have liked to attempt it, for six or seven of the deceased's relations, who were in attendance awaiting the deceased's death, the moment that event was announced to them, rushed into the ward where the body lay, and would, had they not been opposed force to force, have at once carried it off, in order to prevent either an inquest or an examination. The Coroner said the abhorrence of the Irish to either inquests or *post mortem* examinations was most extraordinary. A short time since he had held an inquest on the body of an Irishwoman, in whose case he deemed it necessary to have a *post mortem* examination, but he was met with the most violent resistance on the part of the husband. On questioning him as to the reason of his objecting, he expressed his sincere and fervent conviction that the moment a knife was placed into the body of his deceased wife she would speak. A verdict having been recorded, the deceased's brother exclaimed, "Thank your honourable worship," rushed out of the inquest-room, and in less than two minutes the mortal remains of poor Patrick Newman were upon the shoulders of his relatives on the road to have his "wake."

SNAKE CHARMING AT CAIRO.—A snake having been seen in the upper room of the house of a friend of mine, he sent for one of these men, and I happened to be there when three of them arrived. They were dressed in the usual clothes of the lower classes—viz., a red cap and turban, an inner and outer tunic, in this case without a belt and shoes; each carried a leather bag and wand. They were searched and admitted into a lower chamber, where it was proposed they should make their first essay. One of the men advancing from the crowd of servants and people collected (among whom were two Englishmen besides myself) and brandishing his wand, tapped gently the woodwork in the chamber, and then placing himself in the middle of the room, gave a long whistle, and in a

FLORICULTURE.

THE CAMELLIA.

This evergreen was first introduced to the notice of English cultivators in 1740. It came from China. Two of the varieties known to us are celebrated tea plants—*Camellia bohea*, and *Camellia viridis*; but the *Camellia japonica* is the popular ornamental shrub, very few of the other species being grown by us except as botanical curiosities. The root is the tenderest part of the plant, and this is generally protected in the winter by a covering of straw, which is also wrapped round the stem of the shrub, and affords a necessary protection against the frost and cold. The character of the soil for planting in depends greatly on the age of the plant: for seedlings or young cuttings, a rich bog mould, retaining the turf adhering to it, and adding thereto a little white sand, is pronounced by an experienced cultivator to be the best; as the plant becomes older some light turf loam is mixed with the peat, which is increased till the loam and peat are of equal quantities. Camellias, while in a growing state, require plenty of water, but the leaves must not be wetted while the sun is shining, as this causes them to appear spotted and stained; imperfections in the glass of a greenhouse will produce the like effect. All the species may be propagated by cuttings taken off at the base of a leaf or at a joint; these should be planted under a glass in the soil previously described. The observations of last week are referred to.

The public who have been in the habit of passing across Waterloo and Southwark bridges for the last few years have observed a man of the name of Austen stand with a large cage, containing cats, owls, rats, rabbits, and a variety of other animals and birds living together in a state of perfect harmony. This curious exhibition has caused persons of all ranks and grades to stop and look at the collection, which has at length been witnessed by her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite. In the course of last week a noble earl, connected with the Royal household, saw the exhibition, and he desired Austen to bring his collection to Buckingham Palace at seven o'clock on Thursday evening. Accordingly the cage was conveyed to the Palace, when it was ordered to be carried up stairs. The menagerie was, however, too large even to be got in at the door, upon which it had to be taken into one of the lower rooms of the Palace, and when everything was ready her Majesty and her Royal Consort and suite entered the room and remained three quarters of an hour witnessing the affection, if such a term may be used, which existed between animals and birds of natures so opposite. The Queen in particular expressed her astonishment and gratification at a sight so novel and unique.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—The receipts upon the London and Birmingham Railway amounted last week to the extraordinary sum of £20,672—a sum hitherto unequalled upon any railway in the world during the same length of time.

DRAINING TILES.—In the list of patents sealed last month is a singular one, viz., to "Lady Ann Vavasour, of Melbourne Hall, Yorkshire, for the improvements of machinery in draining land."—Sealed July 7.—Six months for enrolment."

SINGULAR ACCIDENT AT BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.—About nine o'clock on Monday night the following singular accident, but which, we regret to state, is likely to be attended with loss of life, occurred on the east side of Blackfriars-bridge:—It appears that one of the iron steamboats, the Dart, was proceeding down the river towards London-bridge, but having to land some passengers at the Blackfriars pier, she came under the second arch on the City side. Within the last few days an escape of gas had taken place in the pipes which supply the eastern side of the bridge with gas; and for the purpose of directing the attention of the workmen, as well as to act as a caution to the steamboats passing and repassing, a wisp of straw was attached to the pipes. The Dart, on coming through the arch, came immediately under the wisp, which became entangled in the funnel, and before those on board were aware of the danger, some of the iron pipes gave way, and fell. An old gentleman was struck by a portion of the pipe, and, we understand, was found to be so dangerously injured, as to render it essential that he should be instantly removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The pipe continued its course, and, falling down the cabin steps, forced its way through the bottom of the Dart, which immediately began to fill. The passengers were of course landed at Blackfriars, and the Dart at once made fast, where she remains filled with water. During the night the bridge presented a singular appearance from a number of men being at work in repairing the pipes, being lighted by several large flambeaux.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREENWICH RAILWAY.—On Wednesday evening an inquiry took place at Guy's Hospital, before Mr. Payne, touching the death of John Kenney, aged 30, a labourer, employed on this railway. The railway is undergoing some repair, and several workmen are employed during the night for the purpose. Between nine and ten on Tuesday night, deceased was proceeding to his work, and had ascended the ladder to the parapet over the arch, near Bermondsey-street. He had scarcely reached the top, when, by some means, he overbalanced himself, and fell with great violence to the ground, a height of about 46 feet. He was immediately picked up, and conveyed to this hospital. He died on Wednesday morning. Verdict—"Accidental death."

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS.—About eight o'clock on Thursday morning, a detachment of troops, consisting of about 800 men of different regiments, arrived at Waterloo-bridge, from Woolwich, by steamers, and immediately proceeded *en route* for Bradford, by the Birmingham Railroad.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—A new farce, under the name of *Locomotion*, from the pleasant and prolific pen of Bernard, was produced on Tuesday, at this theatre, with perfect success; of the plot, &c., more anon.



THE MARKETS

CORN EXCHANGE.—We have received a very moderate supply of English Wheat up to our market since Monday, it not having exceeded 2840 quarters; yet the demand for all descriptions has ruled excessively heavy. Old parcels have gone off at late rates, but new sorts have fallen 1s per quarter. Upwards of 31,000 quarters of Foreign Wheat have come to hand, while duty has been paid on upwards of 1,300,000 quarters of that grain, which has fallen in value 1s per quarter. Barley and Malt have proved a mere drug; but Oats and Beans have fully maintained their quotations. In other articles exceedingly little business has been transacted at late currencies.

Wheat—Essex and Suffolk, Red, 4s 50s 51s; fine, 5s 54s 56s; old, 5s 56s 57s 58s; White, new, 5s 52s 54s; fine, 5s 60s 61s; superfine, new, 6s 63s 64s 66s; Talavera, 6s 66s 67s; old, 6s 65s 66s; Foreign, free, 47s 50s 54s; fine, 54s 56s 60s; superfine, 6s 62s 65s.

Rye—New, 3s 37s.

Barley—Grinding, 2s 25s 26s; fine, 2s 28s; Malting ditto, 2s 29s; fine, 2s 30s; Distilling, 2s 27s.

Oats—Feed, English, 2s 23s; fine, 2s 25s; Poland, or Brew, 2s 26s; fine, 2s 28s; Scotch, potatoe, 2s 28s; fine, 2s 30s; Scotch feed, 2s 23s 24s; fine, 2s 25s; Irish, potatoe, 2s 23s; fine, 2s 25s; Irish, feed, white, 1s 17s 19s; fine, 1s 19s 21s; black, 1s 20s 00; fine, 2s 21s 00; Foreign, feed, free, 2s 23s.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 5s 11d; Barley, 2s 6d; Oats, 2s 2d; Rye, 3s 6d; Beans, 3s 1d; Peas, 3s 7d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 6s 3d; Barley, 2s 8d; Oats, 2s 3d; Rye, 3s 1d; Beans, 3s 9d; Peas, 3s 2d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 9s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 6s 0d; Rye, 7s 6d; Beans, 9s 0d; Peas, 8s 6d.

PROVISIONS.

Bread—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8s 4d; of household ditto, 7d to 8d for the 4lb loaf.

Butter—Fresh butter, 13s 0d to 13s 9d per doz. lb; second quality, 12s 0d to 12s 6d. Irish butter: Cork, 8s to 8s; Waterford, 8s to 8s; Clonmel, 7s to 8s; Belfast, 7s to 8s. Fine Dutch, 9s to 9s.

Cheese—Cheshire, 3s to 7s; Derby, plain, 5s to 5s; ditto, coloured, 6s to 6s; Wilts, double, 4s to 6s; ditto, thin, 4s to 5s; Somerset, 6s to 7s.

Tea—Free-trade Congou, 1s 8d; ditto Company's, 1s 9d per lb.

Sugar—per cwt.—Barbadoes, 6s 2s to 6s 0d; St. Lucia, 5s to 6s 0d; Refined, 8s 0d to 8s 6d.

Coffee—per cwt.—Jamaica, 10s 7s to 14s.

Cocoa—per cwt.—West India, 3s 6d to 4s 40s.

Coal—Adair's, 16s; Old Tanfield, 13s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 14s 3d; Wylam, 16s; Bewicke and Co., 19s 3d; Hilda, 18s; Lambton, 20s 3d; Stewart's, 20s 9d; Adelaide, 20s; Gormwood, 16s 6d; Gordon, 16s 6d; Cowpen, 17s; and Llangu- neck, 21s per ton. Ships arrived, 60.

Hay and Straw.—Old Meadow Hay, 5s to 9s; New ditto, 5s to 9s; New Clover Hay, 8s to 11s; Old, ditto, 9s to 12s; Oat Straw, 3s to 3s; Wheat Straw, 3s to 4s 2d load.

Meat—Smithfield, to sink the offal—Beef, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; Mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; Veal, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; Pork, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 0d. ditto, Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass—Beef, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; Mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; Pork, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; Lamb, 4s 4d to 4s 10d. Owing to the supplies offering in the above markets having been very extensive, for the time of year, the general demand has ruled heavy, while the prices have had a downward tendency.

ROBERT HERBERT.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 170	India Stock, 250s
3 per Cent Reduced, 92s	Ditto Bonds, 37 pm
3 per Cent Consols, 94s	Ditto Old Annuities,
3 1/2 per Cent Reduced, 100s	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3 1/2 per Cent, 100s	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 24, 51 pm
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto £500, 51 pm
Long annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 51 pm
Jan. 1860, 12 9-16	Bank Stock for Account,
Oct. 1859,	India Stock for Opg.
Jan. 1860, 12s	Consols for Opg. 92



THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16.

WAR-OFFICE.

1st Regiment Dragoon Guards—Cornet L. Little to be Lieutenant, vice Grant; E. R. S. Bence to be Cornet.

3rd Light Dragoons—Cornet R. Swinhoe to be Cornet, vice Fisher; E. Worley, Gent, to be Cornet.

10th Light Dragoons—Lient. Sir T. Munro, Bart., to be Lieutenant, vice Ward.

16th Light Dragoons—G. S. Gough to be Cornet, vice Trower.

2nd Regiment of Foot—T. W. E. Holdsworth to be Captain, vice Sealy; Ensign T. H. Ratcliff to be Lieutenant, vice Holdsworth; A. Gillespie, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Ratcliff.

7th Foot—Second Lieut. E. Bellairs, to be Lieut., vice Fortescue.

9th Foot—Ensign W. W. Williams to be Lieut., vice Hartman; Ensign W. Burdon, to be Ensign, vice Williams.

12th Foot—Ensign J. C. Hearne, to be Lieut., vice Lambert.

24th Foot—Quartermaster-Serj. J. Price to be Quartermaster, vice J. Murray.

35th Foot—Serj.-Major W. Burdon, to be Ensign, vice Butler; E. B. Cooke to be Ensign, vice Burdon.

60th Foot—W. F. L. Meason to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bellairs.

70th Foot—Lieut. T. E. Mullock to be Lieutenant, vice Hackett.

77th Foot—Lieut. J. Hackett to be Lieutenant, vice Mullock.

81st Foot—W. B. Brown, to be Ensign, vice Hearn.

84th Foot—Capt. W. F. Harvey to be Captain, vice Proctor.

86th Foot—Ensign S. R. Woulfe to be Lieutenant, vice Strong; R. C. Bowen to be Ensign, vice Woulfe.

94th Foot—Lieut. F. T. Seale to be Captain, vice Hart; Ensign H. J. Wahab to be Lieutenant, vice Scale; R. W. N. Vaughan to be Ensign, vice Wahab.

98th Foot—Capt. E. Cottingham to be Captain, vice W. T. Servantes; Lieut. R. Ramsbottom to be Captain, vice Cottingham; Ensign R. H. De Winton to be Lieutenant, vice Ramsbottom; B. H. Reilly to be Ensign, vice De Winton.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. J. E. Ward to be First Lieutenant, vice Sir T. Munro.

Hospital Staff—Surg. C. Maclean, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon of the First Class, vice P. Smith.

Brevet—Capt. E. Cottingham to be Major in the army.

Memorandum.—The date of Second Lieutenant Piers Geale's commission in the 5th Foot to be altered to the 4th of June, 1842, his army rank to remain as at present.

BANKRUPTS.

W. FREEMAN, Acton-street, Bagnigge-wells-road, builder.

H. OGLAN, Holywell-street, Shoreditch, victualler.

T. J. FEHR, Birmingham, draper.

G. and W. BOYD, Kingston-upon-Hull, millwrights.

R. N. MUNTON, jun., Greatford, Lincolnshire, miller.

J. BAKER and E. SWINBURNE, Birmingham, timber-merchants.

W. TRUBRIDGE, Swindon, Wiltshire, grocer.

H. HARWOOD, Beverley, Yorkshire, linen-draper.

W. DANIELL, Mynyddysllwyn, Monmouthshire, pyroligneous acid manufacturer.

J. BOTTONLEY, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.

D. KIMMONT, Dunning, merchant.

L. ARTHUR, Holytown, shoemaker.

H. COLL, Glasgow, jeweller.

J. CAMPBELL, Roseneath, potatoe-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

15th Regiment Light Dragoons—Lieut. F. W. Horne to be Captain, vice the Viscount Amiens; Cornet H. Morgan to be Lieutenant, vice Horne.

16th Regiment of Foot—Brevet-Major J. Brand to be Major, vice Dalzell; Lieut. Bruce to be Captain, vice Brand; Ensign C. Armstrong to be Lieutenant, vice Bruce; A. C. M'Barrett to be Ensign, vice Armstrong.

17th Foot—Ensign J. B. Gardiner to be Lieutenant, vice Butler.

18th Foot—F. Lillie to be Ensign, vice Kirk.

28th Foot—Ensign P. A. Butler to be Lieutenant, vice Sake.

61st Foot—Ensign C. E. Prime to be Lieutenant, vice Coryton; Ensign J. F. Brickdale to be Lieutenant, vice Gibb; E. T. Wickham to be Ensign, vice Prime; W. Hudson to be Ensign, vice Brickdale.

62nd Foot—Capt. E. W. Sibley to be Captain, vice Sweeney.

69th Foot—Corp.-Major W. G. Sutton to be Ensign, vice Gardner.

83rd Foot—T. S. Lane to be